

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.40

January 10, 1914,

Temperature a.m. 57, p.m. 59

Humidity " 74, " 69

January 9, 1913, Temperature a.m. 59, p.m. 72

Humidity " 87, " 56

2689 晚五十五年正月

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914.

六月正英港正月拾號

\$36 PER ANNUM

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TELEGRAMS.

THE ZABERN AFFAIR.

REASONS FOR LENIENCY.

(Reuters Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received January 9.
Reuters' correspondent at Strasburg states that the Prosecutor in the trial of Colonel von Reuter contended that as the Civil Authorities at Zabern had failed to maintain order, Colonel von Reuter had not arrogated executive authority in defending the honour of the officers. However, Colonel von Reuter was not justified in imprisoning those people who had been arrested, hence, the Prosecutor's recommendation for a week's imprisonment. He also asked for the penalty of three days to be imposed upon Lieutenant Schad, because he had knocked out the tooth of one of the persons who had been arrested.

MR. CHURCHILL.

RETURNS FROM FRANCE.

London, Received January 9.
Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, arrived in London last night. He has been the guest of the Duke of Westminster in France.

P. & O. COMPANY

Report of the Seventy-third Annual Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was held on December 10 at the head office, Leadenhall-street, under the presidency of Sir Thomas Sutherland G.C.M.G., K.B.E., the Chairman.

The Chairman—Ladies and gentlemen, I presume you will take the Report as read, and therefore it becomes now my pleasant duty once more to move its adoption. I think that the accounts which we place before you to day are on the whole the best accounts that we have been able to submit since the year of the South African Transport strike. I may say that we have had no exceptional luck in the present year, nothing approaching to a fluke in connection with our Service, but we have had, on the whole, a very brisk trade, and our export traffic especially has been of a most satisfactory character to all parts of the East. The net result of our Accounts is, explained in a very few words. We pay the same dividend as last year, we write off £459,918 as normal depreciation of our fleet, and we carry to a new Contingent Fund the handsome sum of £200,000. On that subject I shall have a few words to say a little later on.

New Tonnage.
Now, if we turn to our Balance Sheet, the special item which appears is that of the addition of 35,041 tons of new tonnage. The book value of the fleet up to that point works out at £7 13s per ton, but if we allow for those cash reserves to which I have had to call your attention very often, the actual value of the fleet is only £3 7s 3d per ton. (Applause.) As the fleet up to that point cost in round figures ten millions, or to be perfectly and absolutely exact, £9,904,524, it will be seen at once that the Company's financial policy has been worked for many years on sound lines. (Hear, hear.) When the ships that are now being built are completed the original cost of the fleet will, I believe, amount to upwards of twelve millions sterling, certainly an important figure for a modest Company like our own, and figure very gratifying to old Stockholders like many of

TELEGRAMS.

NAVAL POLICY.

DIVISIONS DENIED.

(Reuters Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received January 9.
Reuters' correspondent at Keighley, said there was no division in the Government on the subject of the Navy. Their policy remained to preserve the safety of ourselves and the Dominions by maintaining unavoidable the superiority of the Fleet. At the same time they meant to make it plain that neither for aggrandisement nor aggression would the Government add a single unit to the country's naval strength.

"That Bungling Amateur."
Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., speaking at Liverpool, promised Mr. Churchill support in the fight to maintain the Navy against "that bungling amateur," Lloyd George.

TELEGRAMS.

AFRICAN SITUATION.

DYNAMITE ON RAILWAY.

(Reuters Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received January 9.
Reuters' correspondent at Johannesburg states that a dynamite and a detonator under a railway line between Witpoortjies and Luipaardvlei just before the arrival of the Zeorust train.

A Proclamation calls out the Crown Defence Force in the Transvaal. Burghers in several districts in the Transvaal and Orange have also been called out.

The situation in the Transvaal is described as becoming worse, but mail trains are still running. So far the Cape has remained loyal.

Blacker Outlook.

The strike, which yesterday had every appearance of a flare-up, is to-day entering upon a new stage under the energetic direction of the Johannesburg Trades Union Federation, and has every indication of spreading in the Transvaal, Orange, and possibly Natal.

The extremists in Johannesburg are delivering fiery speeches inciting the waverers to strike.

A Striking Example.

Now, I need hardly say, we are very familiar with workmen on daily wages throwing down their tools, with or without good reason. But when officers and gentlemen adopted these trades unionist tactics, even to the extent of threatening their colleagues who were opposed to their action, and left their ship at the half-way point of the year, we found that we had entered on a new age altogether. This was indeed a striking example of *autres temps autres mœurs!* (Hear, hear.)

On one subject our Officers had some reason to complain, v.z., that promotion had become slower than was formerly the case. But the great anxiety of most of our Officers to train for the Royal Naval Reserve was largely accountable for this state of things, as in order to give these gentlemen the long leave necessary for Naval training, and at the same time keep their promotion going on, in the Company's fleet, we had to maintain an additional staff of Officers, thus blocking rather seriously the avenue of promotion. We are now removing this obstacle to promotion by retiring Commanders and Chief Engineers at an earlier age than hitherto. But I believe I am right in adding that we have now more Naval Reserve Officers in our service than any other individual Company. (Applause.)

The Main Object.
But the main object of the strike was, of course, an increase of wages, and this claim rested on the recent influence in the cargo carrying trade, rather than on the profits of Companies like ours, for until the present year we and other Companies which I could name earned larger profits during the South African war than we have ever done since. But there was no strike then, and officers would have seconded the idea of the methods of to-day. (Hear, hear.)

In the position in which the Company was thus placed, there was only one thing to do, and my colleagues and I were quite united in opinion that the strike must be dealt with in a conciliatory way, and as far as possible, even in a generous spirit. We were also unanimous in resolving that such gratuitous retiring allowances have not been general in other Companies, although they may in some Companies have commenced quite recently. As some rather sharp criticism was meted out to the Company in this strike crisis, it is only right that I should make these facts perfectly clear. (Hear, hear.)

For instance, the Company has contributed for 60 years to a Life Assurance and Superannuation scheme for all its employees, ashore and abroad, which has been an immense boon to their families for at least half-a-century. And as Board we may take credit for the fact that no old servant with a good record has retired from the Company without receiving a pension of some kind to which he had made no contribution whatever himself, otherwise than previous good work. We have reason to know that such gratuitous retiring allowances have not been general in other Companies, although they may in some Companies have commenced quite recently. As some rather sharp criticism was meted out to the Company in this strike crisis, it is only right that I should make these facts perfectly clear. (Hear, hear.)

TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

"TO-DAY I BURY MY YOUTH."

(Reuters Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received January 9.

It is stated in well-informed

quarters that the Crown Prince's transfer from Danzig is owing to

unsatisfactory relations with his

superior officers, including his

adviser, who is a trusted friend

of the Kaiser.

The unwillingness of the Crown

Prince to leave Danzig is

evidenced by his emotional part-

ing words to the Hussars:—"It

is devilish hard. It will break

my heart that I cannot longer

ride at the head of my Regiment.

To-day I bury my youth."

TELEGRAMS.

MR. ASQUITH

TO VISIT PARIS.

(Reuters Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received January 9.
Mr. Asquith will pay a visit to Paris next week.

No Political Significance.

London, Received January 10.

Router learns that Mr. Asquith

passes through Paris en route to

the Riviera to join his wife, and

that the suggestion of the political

character of the visit is with-

out foundation.

HISPANO-AMERICAN BANK

MEETING THE SITUATION.

(Reuters Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received January 10.

Router's correspondent at Madrid states that the Hispano-American Bank has re-opened, and is

paying current accounts to £800

sterling in full and 25 per cent.

on larger accounts.

FUNDS FOR ULSTER.

A MILLION SUBSCRIBED.

(Reuters Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received January 10.
It is reported from Belfast that the Ulster Locomotives Fund has now reached one million sterling. It was notified in September that subscriptions to the Fund became operative only after a million has been raised.

HOME NEWS.

Interesting Items from the Latest Mails.

At the recently-contested by-election in Linlithgowshire, the expenses of the candidates were:

Mr. J. W. Pratt, M.P., (R), £1,518 10s. 2d.

Mr. James Kidd (U.), £1,384 14s.

Novel Naval Competitions.

Commander Turon of the battleship Audacious at Portsmouth has presented the crew with a handsome silver cup for a novel competition between various sections in coaling, watch evolutions, boxing, rowing, and football.

The cup first goes to the men of the foretop who beat the returnees of the ship at coaling, 2,000 tons being then taken on board at an average of 230 tons an hour.

Channel Tunnel Cost.

"Trains could be running through the Channel Tunnel by about Christmas, 1920," said Mr. Arthur Fell in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts.

Engineers now consider that the tunnel could be completed at a cost estimated at £16,000,000, to be raised over about six or eight years, one-half to be found by England, one-half by France.

The £8,000,000 to be raised by England would probably be in £4,000,000 of debentures and £4,000,000 of shares.

Leeds Strike Incident.

The Corporation workers strike at Leeds, resulted in some unusual incidents. The cashier of the tramways has been taking out a car, and some amusing happenings have occurred. For the first time in their lives many people have had the privilege of having their tickets punched, or, rather marked with a pencil, by a general in wearing military uniform.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, that concludes the business.

Professor Hull, F. B. S. proposed "That the cordial thanks of the proprietors are due to the chairman, directors, and staff for their continued successful management of the company's business."

Mr. W. Hartmann supported the resolution which was carried by acclamation. The Chairman returned thanks and proceedings terminated.

TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

RECALL DENIED.

(Reuters Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received January 9.
Mr. Lloyd George shortened his tour in Algeria because of heavy snow, and is returning to England. The report in the French papers that he had been telegraphically recalled is officially denied in London.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

Mr. Asquith is leaving for the Riviera to join his wife.

The situation in the Transvaal is described as becoming worse.

The Citizen Defence Force, as well as some burghers, have been called out in the Transvaal.

Three sticks of dynamite and a detonator have been found on railway line in the Transvaal.

Mr. Churchill has arrived in London after being the guest of the Duke of Westminster in Franco.

The Crown Prince of Germany, in his parting words to the Hussars, said "I bury my youth to-day."

The report that Mr. Lloyd George has been recalled from Algeria by telegram is officially denied in London.

It is stated that the transfer of the Crown Prince of Germany from Danzig is owing to unsatisfactory relations with his superior officers.

Mr. F. E. Smith promises Mr. Churchill support in the fight to maintain the strength of the Navy against "that bungling amateur," Lloyd George.

NEWS.

1889 appears on page 4 of this issue.

Notes on this morning's training gallops appear in this issue.

A notice of the Court Card's opening performance appears in today's issue.

A report of the P. and O. Company's annual meeting appears on page 1 of this issue.

Log book will be found on page 6 to-day, and an article on wages during illness on page 7.

A poll was to-day taken of shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Co., when the resolution declared lost at a meeting in October was adopted without opposition.

NOTICES

WAYGOOD

LIFTS

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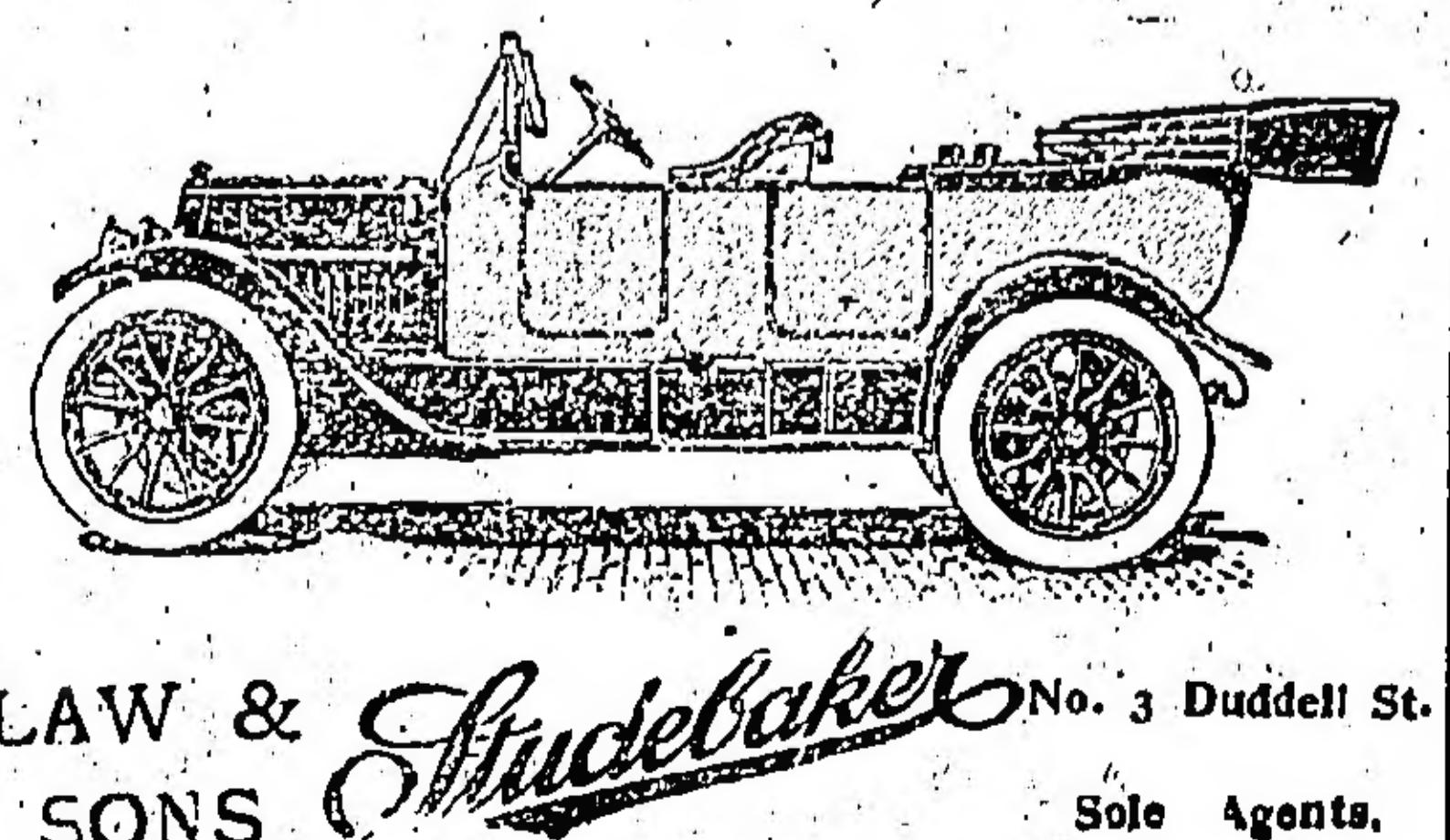
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Tongkong, 16th August, 1901



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MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging

Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.]

NOTICES

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

Missionary and Merchant.
The American Treaty under which Missions were given the right to lease and purchase land in China "for missionary purposes" is stretched to no inconsiderable extent when land acquired by virtue of its subtlety at inflated rentals. The Treaty certainly provides that missions may erect on land acquired for missionary purposes "such suitable buildings as may be necessary for the carrying on of their good work," but godowns and office buildings, to say nothing of a large number of residences, can scarcely be considered as coming under the purview of the Treaty. To an unprejudiced observer it would seem that the missionary, in China as elsewhere, is not slow to take advantage of the hospitality of "heathen" countries and exploit the grants and favours received for their own benefit, frequently at the expense of commercial firms and individual merchants.

Daily Press.

The Chinese Customs.
It is both surprising and encouraging to learn, on the authority of the Inspector-General of China's Maritime Customs, that the Customs receipts for 1913 exceeded those of 1912 (which were the highest on record) by no less than four million taels. The total receipts amounted to nearly Tls. 44,000,000. Ten years ago they amounted to only Tls. 30,000,000, and this fact is eloquent of the growth and progress which is taking place in spite of political evasions with their attendant checks upon trade and commerce. We shall have to wait some time yet for the interesting analysis and review of the trade of China which are annually compiled by the Statistical Department of the Customs, but we are told that most of the "ports" show an increase, and this is notably the case with the largest of them—Canton, Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin. It is further announced that the revenues of the Customs have been sufficient to meet the payment of all loans secured upon them as well as the entire Boxer Indemnity for 1913. This result exceeds even very recent anticipations, for the Inspector-General had been calculating that part of the Boxer indemnities, to the extent of £50,000, would have to be drawn from the salt revenues.

China Mail.

The Status of Women in China.
It has remained for the pioneers of the missionary movement in China to show, both by example and precept, that it was the duty of the Government or of someone to teach girls as well as boys. The common sense of the Chinese in the more advanced towns has come to recognise this and to-day female education is a part of the real ambition of the more enlightened of the people. It must always remain a fact, however, in their national history that they were not indebted to any inspiration or even instruction on the part of their Sages for this real gain to their national life. He was silent, and it was left to those who were alien to the people to introduce this simple duty to the Chinese people. It will be seen, therefore, that whatever be the fact of the present movement to place Confucianism in the ascendancy in the minds and hearts of the Chinese people, he will remain not only lacking in the directions he left, as suggested by Mr. Bone, but also in this most important sphere of every-day morale in which everybody is concerned and the observance of which goes to make for the real stability of a nation.

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SHORT STORY.

"HE KNEW SHE WAS GOING TO SAY THAT."

(Continued from Extra)
reached it, his heart was struck by an unfamiliar sound which caused him to stop.

The sound was a peculiar kind of little song, and it seemed to him to come from somewhere near the far end of the hedge, where stood the pump-house.

Until the week before, there had been a gas-engine in the pump-house; but it had balked, and balked, and balked, until, at last, Wickett had been irritated into ordering a more up-to-date contrivance to replace it—an electric motor which turned itself on and off automatically, as water was required in the tank or not. The new machine had been there for some days, but Wickett had found the time to go and look at it. Not that anything would be accomplished by his looking at it; but it is the universal custom for men with country places to go and look at things, like that.

Even now it would not have occurred to him to drop in at the pump-house, had it not been for the fact that, as he reached the privet arch, the motor suddenly began to work, emitting, as it did so, its soft, crescendo song.

He turned off and skirted the outer wall of hedge. The song grew louder in his ears. Then, suddenly, the tank must have filled up, for the automatic cut-out worked and the motor stopped abruptly. The abruptness with which it stopped surprised him. Silence succeeded for the briefest moment. Then he heard voices just beyond the hedge.

To Molly and young Osgood, seated in the garden in the shadow of the inclosing privet, the whole world seemed to be composed of flowers, and music, and the dust of moon and stars. And oh, the mystery there was about her in that light! And oh, the rapt intensity of the gaze with which his eyes caressed her! So they lost all track of time as they sat and talked together, in low voices, of Men and Women, Life and Love.

It was all impersonal at first, but presently he said:

"You knew I didn't want to go to the dance. You know I wanted to stay!"

She looked up at the stars as she answered:

"I believed you when you said so."

"Molly!" he said—and it was the first time that he had called her by her given name—"Molly, you knew without my saying so!"

"Well?"

"And you knew why!"

She looked at him thoughtfully.

"I think so," she answered. "It is because you like me—just as I like you."

"Like!" He stressed the word ironically. Then:

"Did you ever feel that ideas were fluttering through your mind like a flight of gorgeous butterflies? That you'd like to catch them and show them to some one, but feared to try, lest you injure them? That is the way it is with my idea of you. It flutters on a thousand golden wings. I want to catch it and show it to you—I want to tell you what I think you are. But I can't. You see, I'm not a dying poet. And I'm not a composer—I can't compose another *Lieder* for you, and, if I could, I have no voice in which to sing it to you. I'm not able to tell you, Molly, because there are only the old dead words, as dry as winter twigs. For you I want new ones—wonderful words that glow and shimmer like the moonlight!"

"I'm not sure," she said, "that you haven't found them—and too many! But your idea of me is wrong. I'm just an ordinary woman—magically endowed, perhaps, for the moment, by the moon and your imagination. I'm getting matronly—oh, yes, I am!—and besides, I'm old enough to be your mother!"

"You're not!", he protested vehemently. "It isn't so! You're only four years older!"

"More than that," she told him. "I'm four years and two children and one husband older. And you'd better be glad. You will be some day. You'll talk to some sweet girl as you have talk-

ed to me, and she'll marry you—but thought the last of it too weak, she can't help it!—and you'll be happy, and I—I'll be a nice, round old lady, who will come to your young man's sigh. "It was all visit, and be godmother to your children, and spoil them terribly."

"Oh, don't wait for that!" "It was not all your fault, but he sighed. "Spoil me! mine. I did wrong to come and sit here with you. And I knew I was doing wrong, but, to tell the truth, I took the risk just because—". She broke off without finishing.

"Because—what?" asked Osgood eagerly.

"Never mind," she said; and Wickett could tell, by the little rustling, that he heard the crunch of gravel, that they had risen to their feet.

"Please!" the young man urged. "Tell me just to show that I'm forgiven!"

A moment's silence followed, and in that silence Wickett heard his own heart thumping. Hardly less eagerly than Osgood, he hoped his wife would answer. What was the truth which she had begun to tell—and stopped?

Had she been jealous of him? Had she been more than he thought that she had seen? Had she, in her heart, resented his attentions to Mrs. Barton? Had she come out here with Osgood through sheer pique? He felt a sudden mad desire to seize her in his arms, and hold her close, and tell her he had never loved another woman, and that he never, never would!

Then she spoke again.

"Very well," she said; "I'll tell you. And what I'm going to tell is the great Masonic secret of the married, which you have no right to know. It is the reason why my husband wished to go alone with Mrs. Barton to-night, and the reason why Mrs. Barton wished to go with him. It is the reason why I stayed at home—on the following's impudence. No!

He would not take part unless he saw that Molly needed him. She had been a fool to get herself into this! She might have known young Osgood for an impressionable idiot! He was one of those "artistic" people! She should have had the sense to pack him off to his beauty bungalow an hour or two since—or, at least, to have stayed indoors, out of the moonlight. And she's a married woman, too! But this would be a lesson to her—a much-needed lesson; for she was altogether too ingenuous!

It was time she found out what men were—time she understood the fascination exercised upon them by such a woman as herself. A wave of admiration for his wife swept over him. She was an attractive woman—tremendously attractive! And she had spirit, too,—lots of it!—for all her gentleness and pink-and-white ness! She was quite capable of settling this young man. Well—let her, then!

Now, hearing his wife's voice, he held his eager breath.

"Of course, I knew you were fond of me," she said in a clear, cool tone. "But as for loving me—I simply don't; that's all. I have given my love once—given all I have. And you don't love me, either. You only think you do. So both of us are going to forget that anything like this has ever happened."

Listening, Wickett approved the first part of what she said, then:

If you have lost your appetite—one of the big Variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

Fashions and Accidents.

Hobble skirts and high heels continue to be responsible for an increasingly large number of injuries sustained by women while

getting on and off trains and mounting and descending stairs, ways in stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad. A careful record, kept for the three months ending October 14 of all injuries sustained by women due to slipping, stumbling, or falling while on the railroad property, indicates that these accidents are becoming more rather than less frequent, despite the fact that the railroad has repeatedly called the attention of its women patrons to the number of accidents caused by "hobble" skirts and high heels. Between July 14 and August 14 forty-four such accidents occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The records show forty-two in the next month and fifty-two during the month ending October 14.

A Denial.

According to advices to the *Frankfort Gazette*, the rumour that the Hamburg-Amerika Packstoffs AktieGesellschaft intended to withdraw from the East Asiatic Shipping Pool is denied, the company having merely withdrawn its application to its continuance of membership of the Freight Association for iron and heavy goods until the result of other pending negotiations has been made known.

STOP WATCHES & BINOCULARS FOR THE RACES.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALITY:—

GENUINE LAVENDER WATER.

This LAVENDER WATER is the real old English and the fact that it is distilled in Mitcham is a sufficient recommendation.

It is contained in Dainty Ornamental Flasks and Bottles and our price is:—

1st Size - \$3.00
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MIRION, Nos. 9 & 10, Peak, unfurnished, 6 Rooms. Cheap Rent, from 1st December newly painted and colour-washed.

ROGATE, Austin Road, Kowloon, unfurnished. No. 68, Peak, Mount Kellett, Church Mission Society Bungalow) from 1st October, 1913, till 30th May, 1914, partly furnished. Cheap rent.

1 CAMERON VILLAS No. 60 Peak, to let furnished for 1 year from 1st May.

No. 6, Cameron Villas, No. 59 Peak to let furnished for one year from 1st May, 1914.

"KELLETT CREST" No. 66 The Peak, from 1st March, 1914, partly furnished.

No. 19, Shelley Street. One small Godown in Duddell Street.

No. 3, The Albany, Robinson Road.

TO LET.—OFFICE on Third Floor of Hotel Mansions Apply to—

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 16th Dec., 1913. [1079]

TO LET.—Two room flats in Kowloon. Suitable for Europeans. In good airy locality. All Modern Conveniences. Terms Moderate. Apply H. RUTTON-JEE, Royal George Hotel.

Hongkong, 17th Oct., 1913. [1067]

FOR SALE.

HARTING and ROGATE, on part of Kowloon Island Lot 1154.

"GLENSHIEL", 124 Barker Road, 5 rooms, close to Tram Station.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alaudia Building, Hongkong, 2nd Oct., 1913. [2111]

TO LET.—GODOWNS, 94, Wanchai Road. OFFICES in King's Building. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

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NOTICE

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914.

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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

REMARKS OF THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED AS A GREAT INFORMATION, TO KNOW THE TRUTH OF THE NEWS WITHOUT FAIR OR FAVOR.

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Telephone: No. 1 ABC, 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914.

DEATH.

HANCOCK.—On January 8, 1914, at Kent House, Kensington Court, London W. Alisted Hancock late of Hongkong, aged 78.

DON NENBURG.—At the Government Civil Hospital at 3.30 a.m. on the 10th inst., Joseph H. Donnenberg; aged 66 years. Deeply regretted. Shuang paper please copy.

The funeral will leave the Government Civil Hospital at 6.30 p.m. to-day.

MANNING THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Those who are actively engaged in the task of strengthening the British mercantile marine have been busily engaged of late. Systematic efforts have been undertaken for the training of youths for sea, and it is gratifying to know that the schemes taken in hand give promise of great success in the future. British men for British ships is the end aimed at, and the latest reports show that very considerable progress is being made towards this very desirable end. The question, of course, is not without its difficult aspects, but its supreme importance encourages those interested in the matter to persevere in the work. It is as much to the interest of the nation to see that the merchant service is well manned by disciplined men as the Navy itself, for it is on the mercantile marine that the naval service has always depended in the last instance—indeed, often at the outset—for officers and men to reinforce the active service in time of need.

The importance of this question is not realised in Great Britain alone; the leading men of the United States also perceive its urgency. That was very pointedly illustrated by President Wilson's recent message to Congress, in which he stated that he anticipates that after the conclusion of the International Congress on safety at sea, now sitting in London, the nation ought to address itself to the prompt alleviation of "the very unsafe, unjust and burdensome conditions now surrounding the employment of sailors." These conditions, in President Wilson's opinion, render it extremely difficult to obtain the services of spirited and capable men, such as every ship needs if it is to be well handled and brought safely to port. There can be no doubt that this is a big task for any nation to set itself to face, and the wise and weighty words of President Wilson deserve the consideration not only of the statesmen of America but of all maritime countries. A contented and well-conditioned personnel for the merchant service is a national asset of great value. Therefore, any efforts which aim at this desirable end are to be welcomed, and the words of President Wilson should come as a heartening and helpful inspiration to those engaged in the great work of building up the mercantile marine. They are words, too, which may well be pondered over by shippers, for it is only by a complete understanding between employer and employed that the best results can be obtained.

The People and the Army.

We have been bearing much from the anti-militarists at home of late—the peace-at-any-price people. And it appears that these good folk are also greatly in evidence in the United States just now. The Secretary of War, Mr. Garrison, indicated as much in a recent speech wherein he stated that the people of America, as a whole, did not regard the Army in the proper attitude and did not feel toward it as they should. "For the sivon, the physician, the engineer and for the clergymen," he said, "none of us has words other than praise and encouragement." And yet for the soldier, whose very presence is a protection against others attempting to use force, and whose efforts in our behalf, when fare is used against us, are essential to our defence, the people have either a negligent attitude or very often one of disapproval."

The Duty of the Public.

One knows well enough the type of people to whom these words were directed, but what reasonable ground there can be for thinking as these folk do is utterly beyond comprehension. No sane man can think that a big nation could do without an Army. All stable Government rests upon the possibility of using force to secure obedience to its decrees, and that will continue to be the case until the Millennium dawns. The trouble is that these well-meaning anti-militarists do not probe into the matter at all deeply. They are attracted by superficiality and carried away by petty sentiment. Mr. Garrison hit the nail on the head when he said they fail to discriminate between the absolute hatred of bloodshed and war and the function of the Army in respect thereto. It may be futile to expect the anti-militarists to listen to reason, but they should know it is the duty of the people to give the Army its moral support, and its due mood of appreciation and of pride.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—11th January, 1914. 1st Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m. Responses, Featul; Venit, Elsey; Psalms, Tunc, Macfarren, Terle; Te Deum, Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 220, 78 and 359. Evensong (5.45 p.m.). Responses, Featul; Psalms, of the 11th evening (11); Magnificat Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Wesley; Hymns, 79, 266, and 358; Sevenfold Amen; Organ Recital on Tuesday, January 20 at 5.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Church, West Point. Sunday, January 11. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Morning Service and Holy Communion at 11 a.m. Evening Service, at Seamen's Institute: 7.30 p.m. Voluntary, Offertory; Hymns, 153, 185, 146, and 5.

Union Church, Kennedy Road. Sunday, January 11. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns, 5, 555, 300, and 264. Evening Service at 6 p.m.; Hymns, 405, 284, 193, 269, and 356. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan Chai, (opposite the Naval Hospital) Sunday Services—Morning, 10.15, Evening, 6.

First Church of Christ, Scientist: MacDonnell Road. Sunday: 11.15 a.m., Wednesday: 5.30 p.m.

Garrison Divine Service: Church of England Victoria Cathedral 9.15 a.m.; Chaplain, Church of England Detention Barrack 12 noon; Chaplain, R.N. Church of England Stonecutters Barracks Undo Order Senior Officer Church of England Military Hospital Bowen Road 6 p.m.; Chaplain, Church of England Lyemun Barracks 11.15 a.m.; Chaplain, Church of England Kowloon St. Andrew's Church 10 a.m.; Offg. Clergyman, Chrch of England Mount Austin; Barracks Under Orders, Senior Officer, Baptist Victoria Union Church 11 a.m. Offg. Clergyman Congregationalist Victoria Union Church 11 a.m. Offg. Clergyman Presbyterian Victoria Union Church 10-15 a.m. Offg. Clergyman Wesleyan Victoria Wesleyan Church 10-15 a.m. Offg. Clergyman Roman Catholic St. Joseph's Church 10 a.m. Offg. Clergyman Roman Catholic Kowloon Rosary Church 9 a.m. Offg. Clergyman,

DAY BY DAY.

HAPPINESS DEPENDS ON THE TASTE, AND NOT ON THE THING, AND IT IS BY HAVING WHAT WE LIKE THAT WE ARE MADE HAPPY, AND NOT BY HAVING WHAT OTHERS CONSIDER LIKEABLE.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Left per s.s. Prioz, Ludwig at 3 a.m. to-day.

Canadian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Monteagle this morning.

Australian Mail.—Left per s.s. Changsha at 10 a.m. to-day.

Canadian and American Mails.—Left per s.s. Nile at 10 a.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Yingchow at 5 p.m. to-day.

Canadian Mail.—Due per s.s. Empress of India at 6 p.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Nyuanzi at 5 p.m. to-day.

American Mail.—Due per s.s. Tenyo Maru to-morrow.

Rough Weather.

The s.s. Monteagle, which arrived this morning from Vancouver, reports rough weather on the voyage.

Mr. Brookfield's will. Probate has been granted of the will of the late Mr. Charles Brookfield, Joint Examiner of Plays. His estate is sworn at £260.

Latest Advertisement.

Entries for the Hongkong Football Challenge Shield competition close on the 19th inst.—Page 5.

The s.s. Kaiwo leaves for Baltimore and New York on the 23rd inst.—Page 5.

Motor Mishap.

The Police at West Point have sent to the Government Civil Hospital a man named Teng Cheung, suffering from injuries sustained through being run over by a motor car in the Veaux Road West yesterday.

Stolen Suit.

A boarding-house runner, of No. 17 Wyndham Street reports to the Police that someone entered his house yesterday morning, between 6 and 7, and stole a suit of European clothing valued at \$24 and a purse containing \$1.60 in money.

An Old Trick.

A passenger by the Sun Lin, reports to the police that between 5.30 and 6 this morning, while he was asleep on the upper deck of the vessel, which was lying alongside the wharf at Connaught Road Central, some person stole a rattan basket and clothing valued at \$32.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Chun Sau-nam Applied for.

In the Supreme Court, to-day Sir Francis Piggott applied for a writ of habeas corpus in reference to Chun Sau-nam, who is detained for surrender to the Chinese Government in Extradition.

The grounds of the application were:—First; general and most important:

Existence of martial law in Kwong Tung should render extradition impossible.

Secondly;—for legal reasons:

(a) That this was a political offence; and if any offence was committed it was against the Central Government which is not asking for the surrender or authorising it. (b) That there is no property in the Kwong Tung Government as alleged; and that the fugitive was not a servant of the Kwong Tung Government as alleged. (c) That there was no proof of Chinese law applicable to the offence nor any specific charge made under Chinese Law. (d) That the facts did not amount either to larceny or embezzlement in English law. (e) That the fugitive had set up a bona fide claim of right in this Court; and therefore that there was neither larceny nor embezzlement in law. (f) That there was no case at all either on the facts or in law. (g) Generally, that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to commit.

His Lordship asked Sir Francis Piggott to make the application on Monday.

COMPANY MEETING.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd., was held at the Hall at 11 a.m. to-day, for the purpose of taking a poll on the following resolution which was submitted to a meeting of shareholders held on October 25, 1913, and then declared lost:

"That the following new Article be inserted in the Company's Articles of Association after Article 10 thereof:—

10. "The Company shall pay a dividend, in respect of any existing or new shares of the Company, in proportion to the amount paid up on each share where a larger account is paid up on some shares than on others."

Mr. J. Scott Harston presided, and there were also present:—Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. J. W. O. Bunn, Mr. F. Maitland (directors), Messrs. J. Walker, E. J. Grist, M. D. Silas, E. E. Ellis, M. Manuk, C. S. Ellis, U. Galluzzi, E. Goetz, G. T. Lloyd, T. McGuiness, She Po-shan, J. Gould, Lai Cham, shareholders, and J. H. Taggart, acting secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I am pleased to be in a position to announce that a compromise has been effected between the proposers and opposers of the resolution which is the subject of this poll. As the result of such compromise a resolution was to-day passed by the Directors of this Company, authorising the making of a call in regard to the unpaid capital in respect of what are known as the new shares, such call being payable on or before the 20th February, 1914; and the holders of the new shares who make payment of the call will participate equally with the holders of the old shares in respect of all dividends earned by the Company subsequent to the 31st December, 1913. As a further result of the compromise, no opposition to the resolution will be offered by Mr. Grist and his friends.

With regard to the poll fixed to be taken to-day, I would point out that Article 72 of the Articles of Association of the Company (after making provision for the votes of shareholders on a show of hands) provides as follows:— "and upon a poll every shareholder present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him up to 10 and one vote for every complete additional number of 10 shares." There is, however, another Article (namely Article No. 77) to be considered. Under that Article it is laid down that:—"the instrument appointing a proxy and the Power of Attorney (if any) under which it is signed shall be deposited at the Office not less than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting or adjourned meeting at which the person named in such instrument claims to vote, and any Power of Attorney under which any shareholder claims to vote for an absent shareholder shall be deposited for registration at the Office not less than such said period of 48 hours before such meeting."

It will probably be within the recollection of all of you that at the meeting held on the 25th October last there was no formal adjournment of such meeting for the purpose of taking the poll appointed at such meeting to be taken to-day. The reason for this was that it seemed to me that there was no necessity for any formal adjournment to be obtained. The case of Shaw v. Tat Concessions, Limited (reported in Law Reports (1913) 1 Chancery, at page 202), however, decided that under circumstances such as those appertaining to the meeting of the 25th October last, a formal adjournment is necessary, and that such adjournment should have taken place in order to enable proxies given later than 48 hours prior to the 25th October last to be utilised at this poll; that is to say, that such meeting should have been formally adjourned until to-day, and that, as no such formal adjournment took place, only proxies which were lodged 48 hours before the meeting of the 25th October last can be used for the purpose of this poll; or, in other words, that no proxies obtained subsequent to the 25th October last can be used here to-day.

The decision in question no doubt sounds highly technical, and in fact it has been adversely commented upon as partaking of that nature in a recent number of a leading legal journal, namely, the *Law Quarterly Review*, but your Directors are advised that it is a decision to which they ought to give full effect, though the counsel to whom they submitted the question intimated that in his opinion it was open to objection on the ground that it was contrary to the true sense of the intention of the meeting the subject thereof—as it seems to me may also be truly remarked—in respect to the facts in the present instance.

Under the circumstances, as you will see, shareholders holding proxies which have been given at a later date than 48 hours prior to the 25th October last cannot vote at this poll in respect of any of such proxies, though, of course, they may vote in respect of their own personal holdings.

We will now proceed to take the poll.

Polling was then proceeded with, and at the conclusion the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I have to announce that the result of this poll is that there are 1,000 votes in favour of the resolution and there are none against. A confirmatory meeting will be held, of which notice will duly be given.

This concluded the business, the meeting lasting some twenty minutes.

mal adjournment took place, only

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[And so on. More cry than wool.]

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending January 10, 1889.

Sanitary Board.

January 4:—Sanitary Board—frightfully convention occurred again last night—time half past five. Board resembles moon in its last quarter—later every time. Informal suggestion made before business begins to have dinner during sittings in future. Scotch member strangles idea by saying they have not finished with the bucket question yet. Nobody hungry after that.

[And so on. More cry than wool.]

TRAINING NOTES.

Ponies Gallop Under Favourable Conditions.

There was a good number of interested spectators at the Race-course this morning, and among those present were His Excellency the Governor, and Lady May, the latter looking very well after her sojourn in England. The morning opened with a wind in the favour of good finishing, and many of the ponies proved that the wind that swept down the course assisted them materially in negotiating the last quarter in decent time. Long before day-break ponies could be discerned on the inside track indulging in muscle-loosening canter.

The first pony to make any effort against the clock was President, and he went remarkably well. This pony has a big, loose stride, takes to galloping with an ease that recommends him, and when called on for an effort responds with useful willingness. After covering a mile and a quarter the boy had an armchair ride for the last two furlongs which he completed in 32.4-5. Mr. Seth was not so fortunate in his mount on Seal, over a mile. From the start his pony did not take kindly to going and after running indifferently throughout, he finished in 33.2-5, doing the last four-fifths in 33.3-5. Polklini moved nicely over a mile and a half, whilst Mr. Wilkins' "Navy copper," finished the last quarter of a mile gallop, in 32

Donald Dhu further manifested that he is a sound pony when he traversed the mile in 2.15.3-5, negotiating the last quarter in 30.3-5. Wild Rose was the next performer, and did the mile and a quarter in 2.55.1-2. Banjolina was very disappointing in his gallop of a mile and a quarter, even though he did the last quarter in thirty. His full time was 3.07.2-5. It takes him a very long time to get warm and he does not appear to fancy being pressed. Taff did a very creditable gallop over a similar distance in 2.40.4-5, and completed the last quarter in the gamiest fashion in that very fine period of thirty, dead. This is a pony that covers a surprising amount of ground in a stride, and this without pressure. He has a very fine chance of securing brackets at the forthcoming meeting if he does not train off in the meantime.

Mr. John Peel's chestnut is another likely candidate for honours, and this morning he covered a mile in 2.22, without much difficulty, and could, if he had been required to, cut very considerably the 33 recorded for his last two furlongs. One of the delights of the morning was to see Mr. Apcar's blue dun run away from Mr. Nemazee's sub-over a mile and a quarter. He had certainly the advantage of good riding when Mr. Seth crossed him, but the result would have been the same if the jockeys had been reversed. He did a mile and a quarter in 3.05.3-5, and the last quarter in 33.1-5, hard held. Sir Paul's grey and bay went in company over a mile, but after the first half-mile had been completed it was obvious there was only one pony "in it," and that the grey. From the

China Fire Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—37 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$223 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$168 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$315 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$170 per share, nominal.

Indo-China S.N. Company—20 per cent. div., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$60 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$196 per share, sellers.

Luzop Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$85 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. \$88 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—77 per cent. premium, buyers.

THE SOTTO JUDGMENT.

Claim for £500 Dismissed with Costs.

Sir William Rees Davies, the Chief Justice, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court to-day, gave his decision in the case in which Vicente Sotto, a journalist, claimed from Thomas Carey Welch, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands, and John B. Sawyer, Vice Consul for U. S. A., the sum of \$4,811.03, being the equivalent of £500, in which the defendants are indebted to the plaintiff under the provisions of the Habemus Corpus Act, 31 Car. II, Cap. 2, by reason of their having procured or caused the imprisonment of the plaintiff on a charge of abduction within the territory of the Philippine Islands, well knowing that the plaintiff had been discharged from custody under a writ of habeas corpus sued out by him when in custody on the same charge.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K. C., instructed by Mr. Hind and Mr. Norrington, of Messrs. Bruton and Holt, appeared for the plaintiff. The first defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter and Mr. F. O. Jenkins, instructed by Mr. Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, whilst the second defendant was represented by Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., instructed by Mr. Reader Harris of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

Consul General Anderson (U.S.A.) was present in Court. Sir Francis Piggott:—I have been instructed to hear the judgment as Mr. Soto has left the Colony.

In delivering judgment his Lordship said:—

This action which raises questions regarding the liberty of the subject is a very important one. (Continued on an Extra.)

quarter-mile post the grey came on alone and put daylight between himself and his companion with consummate ease, completing the distance in 2.19, and finishing with comfort in 33.2-5. Violini did a mile and a quarter in 3.09, last quarter 30.3-5. A nice performer was Cadzow's Hope with a mile gallop to his credit in 2.31, without pressure, even though the last quarter was recorded at 34.2-5. Flock pleased his connections when he completed a mile and a quarter in the very good time of 3.01; last quarter 31.2-5. He moved in quite a racing fashion and appeared to enjoy a burst of speed for the final dash. This is another pony that should be led in by a smiling owner during race week. On the whole there was much improvement in the ponies, and one was pleased to notice that there is not as much flogging done in the gallops this season, as was so painfully apparent last year and the year before.

The best times of the morning were:—

President, Boy, —35.1-10.3-5, 1.47, 2-17, 1.4, 32.1-5; remarkably well.

Seal, Seth, 30.2-5, 1.23, 2-03, 2-30.3-5, 1.4, 33.3-5; very moderate.

Polklini, Boy, 38, 1-13.2-5, 1-48, 2-25, 3-00, 3.22, 1.4, 32.

Selangor Chief, Boy, 35, 1-05.

Mr. H. P. White's Navy Capper, Boy, 1.4, 32.

Mr. J. Peel's Derby Grey, Boy, 35, 1-10, 2-21, 2-52, 1.4, 31.

Donald Dhu, Boy, 35, 1-10, 1-44.1-5, 2-15.3-5, 1.4, 30.3-5.

Wild Rose, Boy, 35, 1-12, 1-48, 2-23.1-2, 2-55.1-2, 1.4, 32.

Sir Paul Dark Grey and Piebald, Navy Cappers, Boys, 30,

1-10, 1-42.3-5; 1.4, 32.3-5.

Banjolina, Boy, 40, 1-18.2-5,

1-57.1-5, 2-37.2-5, 307.2-5; 1.4, 30.3-5.

Mr. John Pell's Derby grey, Boy, 32.2-5, 1-41.4-5, 2-15.2-5; 1.4, 33.3-5.

Redclond, Boy, 28.3-5, 1-13.4-5,

1-49.1-5, 2-22; 1.4, 32.4-5.

Taff, Boy, 35.2-5, 1-00.2-5,

1-45.2-5, 2-19.4-5; 1.4, 30; went well.

Mr. J. Peel's Chestnut, Gresson, 37, 1-12, 1-49, 2-22; 1.4, 33.

Messrs. Apcar and Nemazee's Suba, 41, 1-18.2-5, 1.55.2-5,

2-32.2.5, 3.05.2-5; 1.4, 33.1-5.

Apcar's won; hard held, Seth riding.

Mr. Humphrey's sub, Boy, 36.2-5, 1.10, 1-42.1-5, 1.4, 32.1-5.

Sir Paul's Bay and Grey, Boy,

34, 1-44.3-5, 2.19, 1.4, 34.2-5;

Boy would not finish.

THE "COURT CARDS."

Happy Reappearance at the Theatre Royal.

The "Court Cards" are with us once again, as harmonious and jolly as ever. They opened their farewell season at the Theatre Royal last night before a large and appreciative audience. Hongkong has a warm corner in its heart for this happy band of entertainers, and that fact was again demonstrated by the hearty manner in which they were welcomed on their reappearance. And the programme was delightfully satisfying. The difficulty, however, was for the performers to meet the demands of the audience, which clamoured for double and treble encores to many items. But it has to be recorded that in this respect the little party were most accomodating, and they complied with popular desire so far as the limits of time would permit.

It has before now been the experience of some companies which have visited Hongkong to outstay their welcome. But that will never be said of the "Court Cards". They are always adding to their repertoire; consequently patrons can reckon on seeing and hearing something new. That was the case last night. There was a delightful freshness about the programme. All the members were in their happiest vein, and from the beginning to the end they carried their audience with them. There were solos, duets, trios and quartettes, as well as concerted items, and there was a daintiness and charm about each and every effort such as we have been accustomed to associate with Mr. Warwick and his co-entertainers.

In the first part of the programme one of the most striking numbers was Mr. George Graystone's song "Young Tom o' Devon," which was sung with great spirit and brought forth the inevitable encore. Mr. Reginald Palmer was as funny and clever as ever in his smart take-off, "Chocolate Sue," and for a recall he brought the house down with his number concerning an unpleasant yachting experience. The pretty little flirtation episode as presented by Mr. Palmer and Miss Maude Fane was very cleverly done, and they went even one better in "Try, try again." Then came Mr. Sydney Manning in one of his choiceley-rendered songs, after which "The Joker" tickled the audience with some of his happiest funnies. Miss Rosina Palmerston's first number was "The Valley of Laughter," which was splendidly interpreted, and then she gave "Dreaming," with a haunting refrain made all the more effective by a bimming accompaniment. This was one of the most effective numbers of the evening. The unaccompanied

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quarterette by Messrs. Warwick, Manning, Palmer and Graystone was beautifully given, and of course there was an encore. Miss Maude Fane scored a great hit with her ditty "Instinct," and she was recalled three times.

The second part of the programme was devoted mainly to "A Nautical Scene," in which the male members of the Company did some extremely effective work. Mr. Graystone's song was tip-top, as also was Mr. Manning's rendering of "The Death of Nelson." Perhaps the ut-bit, however, was Mr. Warwick's yarn of the discovery of "The Pole," which was one of the smartest pieces of work he has done in Hongkong. Later Mr. Edmund Gaston contributed some of his masterly pianoforte items, and the programme ended with numbers by Miss Maude Fane and Mr. Reginald Palmer.

"The Court Cards" are again occupying the boards to-night, and we recommend our readers to see them while they have the opportunity.

WHO COUNTS THESE GAMES?

According to a return issued by the Parks and Open Spaces Committee of the L.O.U. 124,106 games of bowls, 23,182 games of cricket, 1,912 games of croquet, 15,514 games of football, 1,837 games of boocce, 69 games of lacrosse, 144,042 games of lawn tennis, and 3,050 games of quoits were played in the Council's parks and open spaces during the year ended September 30. Other games for which facilities are provided at certain places are golf, Rugby, net-ball, badminton, basket-ball, hurling, and shinty. Under an arrangement with the Education Committee, about 19,800 organized games were played at 46 parks and open spaces during the year, as against 15,800 games 44 places during 1912.

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|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| Belgravia | 13th Jan. | Hoerde | 23rd Feb. |
| O.J.D. Ahlers | 14th Jan. | Baden | 10th Mar. |
| Spezia | 28th Jan. | Sudmark | 12th Mar. |
| Saxonia | 4th Feb. | Brissagavia | 25th Mar. |
| Scandia | 14th Feb. | | |

HOMeward.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| For R'dam, H'burg & Antwerp; | For Marseilles, & H'burg; |
| Goldenfels | 13th Jan. |
| For Marseilles B'mor & H'burg; | Andalusa |
| Emden | 8th Feb. |
| For V'ver, St'le and/or T. & P. (Or.) | O. J. D. Ahlers |
| Berggravia | 21st Feb. |
| For Antwerp H'burg; | St'levia |
| For Havre, Emden & Hamburg; | 26th Feb. |
| Silesia | For Havre R'dam & H'burg; |
| For V'ver, St'le and/or T. & P. (Or.) | Bermuda |
| Saxonia | 28th Feb. |
| For R'dam, Bremen & Hamburg; | For Havre, Emden, & Hamburg; |
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| TWERP, via Singapor, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said | Hitachi Maru | THURS., 15th | |
| Capt. Sato | Capt. Sato | 12,500 | Jan. at noon. |
| Miyazaki Maru | Capt. Soyeda | 16,000 | Jan. at d'light. |

| Destination. | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE | Awa Maru | TUESDAY, 13th | |
| Shanghai, via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama | Capt. Shimizu | 12,500 | Jan. at noon. |
| Shidzuoka Maru | Capt. Iizawa | 12,500 | TUES., 27th |
| | | | Jan. at noon. |

| Destination. | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| SYDNEY & MEL- | Tango Maru | WEDNES., 14th | |
| BOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane | Capt. T. Sokino | 13,500 | Jan. at noon. |
| Nikko Maru | Capt. Takeda | 9,600 | Feb. at noon. |
| | | | |

| Destination. | | | |
|--|-----------|---------|-----------|
| CALCUTTA, via Singapore, and Rangoon | Tosa Maru | MONDAY, | |
| | | 12,000 | 12th Jan. |
| | | | |

| Destination. | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo | Penang Maru | WEDNESDAY, | |
| Capt. Murazumi | Capt. Murazumi | 8,000 | 21st Jan. |
| KOBE & Yokohama | Iyo Maru | THURS., 15th | |
| Capt. Hirase | Capt. Hirase | 12,500 | Jan. at 11 a.m. |
| NAGASAKI, Moji, Kobo & Yokohama | Nikko Maru | WED., 14th | |
| Capt. Takeda | Capt. Takeda | 9,600 | Jan. at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, Moji, and Kobo | Bombay Maru | TUESDAY, | |
| Capt. Tozawa | Capt. Tozawa | 5,000 | 27th Jan. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama | Sanuki Maru | FRIDAY, | |
| Capt. Deguchi | Capt. Deguchi | 12,500 | 18th Jan. |
| | | | |

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|---------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
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| Kitano | 16,000 | " | 11th February. |
| Iyo | 12,500 | " | 25th |
| Hirano | 16,000 | " | 11th March. |
| Katori | 20,000 | " | 25th |
| Kamo | 16,000 | " | 8th April. |
| Kashima | 20,000 | " | 22nd |

FOR AMERICA

| | | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Shidzuoka Maru | 12,500 tons | sails Tuesday</td |

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CHINWANTAO Hopsang Mon., 12th Jan. at noon
KOBE & Moji Sulsang Tues., 13th Jan. at d'light
Y'HAMA, Kobe & Moji, Lovat Wed., 14th Jan. at noon
SHANGHAI Loksang Thurs., 15th Jan. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta Namsang Fri., 16th Jan. at noon
SANDAKAN Hinsang Fri., 16th Jan. at noon
MANILA Loongsang Sat., 17th Jan. at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI Choyangsang Sun., 18th Jan. at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta, Yatshing Tues., 20th Jan. at noon
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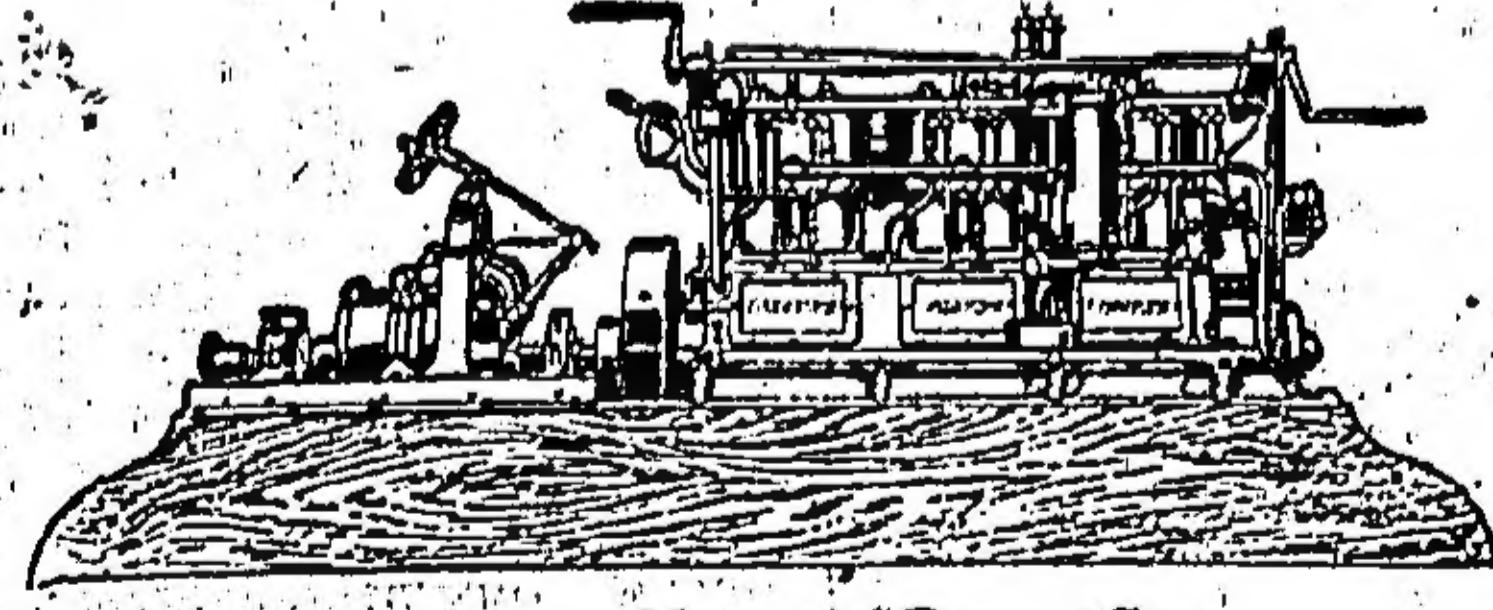
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| Marseilles, Bremen & H'burg &c. | Emden | H.A.L. | 13, Jan. |
| Marseilles, Dunkirk, Antwerp, &c. | Mark | M. & Co. | M. of M. |
| London, via Usual Ports of Call | Egypt | P. & O. | 17, Jan. |
| Malta via S'pore, S'pore, C'bo, Port Said | Paul Locat | M.M. Co. | 13, Jan. |
| Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore &c. | Hitachi M. | N. Y. K. | 14, Jan. |
| Trieste, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, etc. | Koerber | S.W. Co. | 15, Jan. |
| T're, Fiume, V'ce, via S'pore etc. | China | S.W. Co. | 2, Feb. |
| Dondon and Antwerp | Den of Airlie | J. M. Co. | 28 Feb. |
| Havre, Emden & Hamburg &c. | Silesia | H. A. L. | 26, Jan. |
| London & A'werp via S'pore etc. | Borneo | P. & O. | 21, Jan. |
| Marseilles, Havre & H'burg, &c. | Andalusia | H. A. L. | 8, Feb. |
| Monteagle | C. P. R. | 15, Jan. | |
| Shirley | A. K. Co. | 17, Jan. | |
| Indrasamba | J. M. Co. | M. of Jan. | |
| Belgavia | H. A. L. | 16, Jan. | |
| Nippon M. | T.K. K. | 14, Jan. | |
| Chicago M. | O.S. K. | 22, Jan. | |
| Saxonia | H. A. L. | 2, Feb. | |
| Nile | P. M. Co. | 10, Jan. | |
| E. of India | C. P. R. | 5, Feb. | |
| Nippon M. | T.K. K. | 14, Jan. | |
| Glenroy | J. M. Co. | 10, Jan. | |
| Awa M. | N. Y. K. | 13, Jan. | |
| Luetzow | V. & Co. | 21, Jan. | |
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| AUSTRALIA. | Tango M. | N. Y. K. | 14, Jan. |
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| Australian Ports via Manila | P. Sigismund | M. & Co. | 24, Jan. |
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| Kobe and Moji | Tjitaroem | J. C. J. L. | Q. deep. |
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| Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo | Nikkou M. | N. Y. K. | 14, Jan. |
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| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta | Yuensang | J. M. Co. | 10, Jan. |
| Y'hama and Kobe via Shanghai | Mansang | J. M. Co. | 13, Jan. |
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| Shanghai & Tsingtau | Iyo M. | N. Y. K. | 15, Jan. |
| Shanghai | Yingchow | B. & S. | 10, Jan. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | Shooshing | B. & S. | 13, Jan. |
| Shanghai | J. D. Ahlers | H. A. L. | 14, Jan. |
| Shanghai | Luchow | B. & S. | 15, Jan. |
| Shanghai | Devanha | P. & O. | 15, Jan. |
| Shanghai | Zafiro | S. W. Co. | 1, Feb. |
| Shanghai | Daiji Maru | S. O. S. | 11, Jan. |
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| Shanghai | Haiyang | D. L. Co. | 13, Jan. |
| Shanghai | Tean | B. & S. | 13, Jan. |
| Shanghai | Zafiro | S. T. Co. | 22, Jan. |
| Shanghai | Yatshing | J. M. Co. | 20, Jan. |
| Shanghai | Shansi | B. & S. | 1, Jan. |
| Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan | Kiyo M. | T. K. K. | 3, Feb. |
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| Manila | Haimun | D. L. Co. | 14, Jan. |
| Loong-jang | J. M. C. | 17, Jan. | |
| Java Maru | S. O. S. | 17, Jan. | |
| Penang M. | N. Y. K. | 21, Jan. | |
| Japan | D. S. Co. | 10, Jan. | |
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Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks. Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.

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WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3-1 October, 1913

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHIDZUOKA MARU (American Line) left Yokohama for this port via ports on the 5th inst., and is expected here on the 18th January.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. KUTSANG

Consignees

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless information is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 13th of Jan., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th of Jan., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 20th of January, 1914, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.
General Agents

Hongkong, 6th Jan., 1914. [1124]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"SOLVEIG."

From SEATTLE.

The above steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 10th January at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 16th of Jan., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th of Jan., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must be filed on or before 15th, Jan., otherwise they will not be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON
AND CO., LTD.
Agents

Hongkong, 6th Jan., 1914. [1120]

BARBER LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"St. THEODORE"

FROM NEW YORK:
CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 6th prox., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Don't forget after the Show Supper and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

Consignees

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "NILE"
From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed into the Company's godown at West Point, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo undelivered by TUESDAY the 6th instant at NOON will be landed into the Company's godown at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered MONDAY, January 12, 1914, at noon in addition to landing charges will be subject to storage charges.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above company's godown SATURDAY, January 10, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees, and signed for on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before February 5, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent

Hongkong, 5th Jan., 1914. [1122]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG,"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 16th of Jan., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 16th of Jan., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 23rd of Jan., 1914, or they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
General Agents

Hongkong, 9th Jan., 1914. [1130]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO, via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORT,
AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SATURDAY the 10th Jan., 1914, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on THURSDAY 15th, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be held on 15th Jan., at 10 a.m.

All claims must be filed on or before THURSDAY 22nd, otherwise they will not be recognized.

For freight, passage and further particulars apply to:

S. MORIMOTO,
Agent

Hongkong, 8th Jan., 1914. [1130]

Hotel Lists.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S. Kopf A.
Adair T. Lambot, E. B.
Adler L. Lubbech, A.
Anderson, W. Leavitt, S. H.
Bubins, Mrs P. Leo Jones, J. W.
Bute, E. R. Logan, W.
Beer Mr & Mrs O. Liu Ting-hay.
Bellisios, Mrs E. Lowell, L. W.
Benn, G. A. Lloyd, G. T.
Cambridge, A. J. Little, W. J.
Carson, O. W. Mason, G. Faro.
Castro, Mr & Mrs brother.
Castro, Miss D. Matheron, Miss M.
Castro, Mrs D. Matheson, Mrs R.
Cavilert, W. A. T. Tariot, Dr O.
Coleman, Dr A. Motha, B. K.
L. E. Morecki, J.
Curry, G. P. Meyer, P.
Claxton, A. A. Macken, Dr G.
Clayton, W. E. Martin, Miss
Martin, Mr & Mrs G.
Derteano, Mr & Mrs G. Mare, Miss.
Mrs 2 children. Mitchell, Dr L.
Douglas, Mrs R. H. Morris, J. Mr & Mrs
Doyle, Mrs J. Middleton, G. S.
Dove, It's. Niderkorn, E.
Duncan, J. O'Leary, Miss G.
Egan, Mrs Outiger, Mrs A.
Euston, Mr & Mrs H. Peppi, W. A.
F. H. Pudding, W. T.
Evickin, Capt. J. W. Raymond, J. E.
Fayor, W. Raymond, E. M.
Fuller, D. Raworth, B.
Fyfe, A. A. Reay, Miss F.
Finlayson, W. F. Ray, E. H.
Fohr, H. Reich, C.
Ferniehough, G. Radnor, J. A.
Forward, A. Raymond, Miss.
Garrow, H. Ribault, Capt. und
Gallootti, A. Mrs L.
Giles Mr & Mrs A. Rickards, W. Mr and
B. Mrs.
Grey, Mr. W. J. Sime, Miss A.
Goodall, J. Simola, Mrs W. H.
Gordon, A. G. Syme, Mrs M. J.
Goursey, I. Syme, Mrs J. W.
Goublon, V. Taitt, Mrs J. W.
Gould, Mr & Mrs J. Stafford, W.
Griseogono, P. D. du Smith, Mr and Mrs
Grundy, Mr & Mrs R. E. Grundy, Mr & Mrs.
G. E. Sharp, E. H.
Glasz, Dr. Square, Miss A.
Hannibal, Mr. & Mrs. Syme, Mrs W. H.
Mrs W. A. Syme, Mrs M. J.
Hewett, Hon. Mr. E. Trawbridge, Hall
A. O. G. Mr. and Mrs.
Hind, W. B. Vaughan, Capt. J.
Hall, Capt. T. P. Vorhees, Mrs J. B.
Hanson, A. White, F. W.
Hickman, Mr & Mrs Watkins, H.
H. F. Walker, Capt. H. A.
Jay J. W. Walker, Mrs H. A.
Johnson, M. Yearley, F.
Johnston, Miss Weber, L.
Klesane, M. Wellmann, O.
Koenig, C. V. Wyckoff, H. J.

King Edward Hotel.

Murray, Bain, H. Keen, A. E.
Borin, Mrs. Kraft, Mr and Mrs.
Budge, W. W. L.
Butterfield, Miss E. Lauritzen, Mr and
Mrs C.
Clegg, H. MacLeod, D. A.
Cox, F. W. Malcolmson, Capt.
Crane, Miss C. K. and Mrs.
Divens, Miss. Manning, P. W.
Donaldson, W. A. Massey, Miss.
Endt, Capt. E. L. McLean, Dr. & Mrs.
Evans, E. W. McIntyre, I. M.
Gill, Mrs. Moyneur, Mr & Mrs. J.
Graves, Mr D. W. N.
Hull, P. O. Nobbs, A. P.
Inskip, A. P. Onderdonk, W.
Haynor, H. A. Pasmore, Capt. &
Hoing, Miss B. Ho, A. Mrs. W. C.
Hough, Mrs L. R. Shepard, Mrs. H. M.
Houston, Miss M. K. Sirree, Dr.
Houston, Miss C. Spurge, H. S.
Houston, Miss H. Swanson, Mrs. G. T.
Houston, Miss K. Jr. U. S. A.
Houston, Miss J. Thornton, G.
Hummel, G. Voblen, J. E.
Inokuchi, T. Walther, Dr. K.
Joseph, J. Westphal, H. J.

Grand Hotel.

Allen, Mr. & Mrs. Meyer, Mr and Mrs.
Amory, Mrs. Morgan, Father.
Abrahams, Mr. & Mrs. Maddicks, Mr & Mrs.
Barlow, Mrs. Osbey, Miss.
Bond, Mrs. Osbey, Miss Wu.
Cooke, Capt. Raymond.
Crew, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, R.
A. B. R.
Cottmann, Mr. and Mrs. R.
Dimbar, Mr. and Mrs. Robt.
Dimson, A. D. Mr. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs.
Graham, Mr. and Mrs. S.
Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Stiller, Capt.
P. T. Smith.
Gill, Mrs. Tully, Mrs. P.
Holmby, Dr. Utley, Master.
Humphreys, A. Villiers, Mr. and Mrs.
Johnson, Key, Dr. Wilbur.
Weissmann, C.

Craigieburn.

Albert, Mrs. Masters, Mr & Mrs.
Bewick, Mr & Mrs. R. F. C.
C. W. McCaig, J.
Caldwell, Mr. Protos, Mrs J.
Caldwell, Mrs. Smith, Mrs G.
Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. E. G.
Mrs. Stewart, Major &
Cornell, Mr.

To Sail

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER
FLEET.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The Agency of the Russian Volunteer Fleet at Hongkong beg to inform the Shippers that the January Homeward steamer "KOURSK" has already left Nagasaki.

The steamer "KOURSK" is expected here on the 5th day of January Monday morning and will leave most probably on the 8th January.

No other Homeward bound steamers can be expected for January and the shippers are kindly requested to do all their shipments for January with the s.s. "KOURSK".

No other Homeward bound steamers can be expected for January and the shippers are kindly requested to do all their shipments for January with the s.s. "KOURSK".

For freight, passage and further particulars apply to:

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANNOFF,
Agent

Hongkong, 31st Dec., 1913. [1104]

Entertainments

THEATRE ROYAL

FOR 7 NIGHTS ONLY.

JANUARY 9th to 16th, 1914.

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OF

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AND HIS

COURT CARDS.

The most popular Company of Entertainers that has ever visited the East.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT MOUNTIES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

To-Night 9.15 To-Night

A Grand Change of Programme

HEADED BY

THE MAGNIFICENT DRAMA PICTURE

"THE KING OF THE FOREST"

IN TWO PARTS.

WATCH FOR THE GREAT DETECTIVE PICTURE

"FANTOMAS"

(THE BELTHAN MYSTERY)

UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE GUILLOTINE.

WILL BE SCREENED SOMETIME NEXT WEEK.

IN FOUR PARTS.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS ONLY

"THE KING OF THE AIR" in 5 parts. 8,000 feet.

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914.

SHORT STORY.

HE KNEW SHE WAS GOING TO SAY THAT.

BY JULIAN STREET.

It is no matter what the first girl's name was. Enough that she was very round and very pink, that her bathing-cap was blue with black Valkyrie wings at either side, and that, from the hour of her arrival at the Seaview Inn, Shelley Wickett perceived a new romantic beauty in the coast of Maine. Every afternoon they strolled out to the point and watched the surf come smashing in upon the rock; every evening at the club they danced his collar to limpness; every morning they played tennis; every midday they swam and splattered in the sea. Within a week they ceased to talk of people and hotels and clothes and things to eat, and got along to Venice and the stars and the feeling that they had "known each other always." Then, one day, just to show how deep and true her friendship for him had become, the girl came up behind him in the surf and ducked him.

Purposely, upon the following day, he reached the beach a little late, and as he loped down the stretch of burning sand his eyes searched the margin of the sea for the familiar winged bathing-cap. And presently, amid the swirling suds just inside the breaker-line, he sighted it. The girl's back was toward him. He hurried into the water, and coming within reach of her just as a great green roller toppled over pressed a hand upon her damp, delightful neck.

Her head went under for an instant. She came up dishevelled mermaid, blowing, dripping, angry. And she had a right to be angry, for she had never seen Wickett before.

He was horror-stricken. His face crimsoned beneath its tan, and the crimson oozed down into his neck and disappeared beneath his bathing-suit. He tried to tell the story of the other girl and the other ducking and the other winged cap, and because he was so ashamed, and because his blurted apologies were so pathetic, and because he was so amazingly good-looking her heart softened toward him. She forgave him. And when she actually laughed across red lips and small white teeth, he forgot the other girl forever and became Molly's boun-

man. That was her name—Molly. She had another name, but—oh, her complexion was like a bunch of pink and white sweet-peas, and her eyes were like a pair of corn-flowers, and her ways were baffling beyond belief. You never knew what she was thinking, or what she was going to say. She was Mystery personified. Even when Wickett asked her to become his wife he didn't know what she was going to say. But she did. So in about a year they went to a big stone church which was full of flowers and friends, and stood up before a minister who could intone the sense out of any service, and were married. And for a long time after that they seized every opportunity to tell about their first romantic meeting in the surf.

Their first baby was called Molly and their second was called Shelley, and both children gurgled, and looked at their hands and feet, and teethed, and were so generally engrossed that their parents hadn't time to tell the story of the ducking as often as they used to. Even when they did occasionally recall it, the episode seemed vague and unreal, like a dream, or an anecdote about a boy and girl whom they had known long, long ago. The

in for a gay evening in New York. But all that lay behind, now. Any proposal calculated to alter her domestic routine was sure to be rejected—because she had (or hadn't) done her marketing for Sunday; because of the expense; more frequently because of the children. Even her kisses were becoming sisterly.

So, one day, instead of asking Molly in to town for luncheon, he invited Mrs. Barton. They lunched at Sherry's, and had a bottle of choice Chateau Latour (oh, he'd have done as much for Molly if she had given him the chance!) And exchanged horizontal glances and intimate ideas. The sensation of adventure pleased them both; so presently they tried it again—and again—and again. And as they ate and drank and talked their way along, they discovered that they "understood" each other, and told each other so—with subtle implication that certain other people failed to understand them. Thus, by degrees, they became sorry for each other, and still more sorry for themselves. Wickett began to think of Mrs. Barton as a combination of Sappho, Helen of Troy, Mary Queen of Scots, Lady Hamilton, Isolde, and Guinevere; and of himself as a blend of Paris, Tristan, Rizzio, Launcelot, and a number of other notoriously ardent gentlemen. It seemed to him that, but for his family, his coffee business, and the conventional and commercial era in which he had the misfortune to exist, his name might have echoed down through history as that of an exceptionally picturesque and torrid lover. (There are times when all men suspect themselves of things like that.)

When Mrs. Barton talked to him about her "temperament," he discovered that he had one of his own. Had he not been on the glee club at college? Had he not taken part in amateur dramatics, and even written a verse that was published in the college paper? He had! But after graduation stern necessity had forced him to abandon Art for coffee. He began to see the matter as a tragedy—though just what branch of Art he had given up he never told Mrs. Barton. Probably, however, it was poetry. At all events, he had a relapse when Mrs. Barton had a birthday, for he wrote her a poem in which he rhymed "hair" and "fair"—and what poet, I ask you, could make a better rhyme than that?

As he began to realize the depth of his artistic nature, Wickett acquired the habit of dropping in on Osgood, the illustrator, who had a bungalow not far away. He liked to go there on Sunday mornings, while Molly represented the family at church. He would fling himself upon Osgood's couch, wave an arm at the untidiness about him, and proclaim with heavy sighs that, but for cruel fate, he too might have been living, "this sort of life." Then he would look over Osgood's latest drawings, nod his head wisely, and tell Osgood exactly what he didn't like about them.

The apparent seriousness with which the young illustrator listened to him would have been creditable had it been prompted by mere hospitality. But that wasn't it. Osgood liked Mrs. Wickett. She not only gay-charming little dinners to which he was invited with steadily increasing frequency, but—oh, her complexion was like a bunch of pink and white sweet-peas, and her eyes were like a pair of corn-flowers, and her ways were baffling beyond belief. You never knew what she was thinking, or what she was going to say. She was Mystery personified.

And Molly liked Osgood. She liked his curious, unconventional ways, his periods of dreamy abstraction followed by flashes of intense and eager interest, in which he emphasized his utterances with gestures of the arms and head. There was an earnest, frank, ingenuous look in his brown eyes which was boyish and charming, and which called

(Molly told herself) upon her "mother-instinct." She worried over him: over his fantastic bachelor housekeeping, his dish-washing, the colds he caught and neglected, (and got over), the buttons he sewed on, and the half-tame mouse which he called Henrietta and allowed to run about his studio.

Yes, you see, what sort of story is it going to be. But, in the interest of a faint originality, I would call attention to the fact that never, at any time, was Osgood the "best friend" of Wickett. (They very often are, you know.) Wickett's best friend was named Higgins. He was fat and lazy and prematurely bald, and utterly unromantic, inside and out, and as he has nothing whatever to do with this story, I wonder that I mentioned him at all.

Every one who has lived—even those who have not lived, but have gathered their ideas of life from plays and stories—knows that situations such as I have outlined come to climaxes of one kind or another. The climax in the Wicketts' case arrived upon the night of one of the summer dances at the Country Club.

Several days beforehand, Molly

proposed to her husband that, as

Mr. Barton was away and Mrs. Barton liked to dance, they ask her to dine with them that evening, and go on, later, to the club.

Wickett said he thought that would be nice. Deep down in his heart he was a little bit amused at Molly's blindness.

"Is there any one else you'd like me to ask in to make us four at table?" she inquired.

"How about Osgood?" he suggested.

Molly said she thought that would be nice—said it with an I-hadn't-thought-of-him expression.

So the dinner was arranged.

It proved to be delightful, replete with those touches Molly knew how to give. But, unfortunately, just as the entree was being served, there came, from above, a wailing sound which caused the hostess to excuse herself hurriedly and scamper upstairs; and which caused Mrs. Barton to reflect that, thank goodness, her dinner-parties were not subject to such interruption—one had enough trouble with one's cook and one's Pomeranian!

Presently the wailing ceased and Molly returned. Mrs. Barton made polite inquiries, and was informed that little Shelley had a stomach-ache.

"Poor little lad!" said Mrs. Barton, in her sympathetic, mellow voice.

"What a wonderful mother she would have made!" thought Wickett to himself.

"Yes," said Molly. "He was gaunt." He asked why God sent him the stomach-ache."

"How fascinating of him!" Mrs. Barton said. "You have such charming children."

"Of course we think so," beamed Molly, reflecting to herself that Mrs. Barton had her good points, at all.

One of her good points was a pearl necklace, and Molly took care to admire it, a little later, in the living-room, while the men were having their cigars. Then, when the cigars were pretty well burned down, there came the momentary glare of headlights through the window-shades, and the barely audible purr of a motor.

"Here's the car," said Wickett. He arose, looking first at Mrs. Barton, then at his wife.

As the others stood up, Molly began speaking with nervous rapidity.

"Now, listen," she said, looking from one to another. "I'm not going. You're all to go on just the same. I won't hear of anything else. There's nothing really the matter with little Shelley—nothing. But he might wake up again and want me, and I simply couldn't be happy away from the house."

"Oh, I'm so sorry," Mrs. Barton said.

"He'll be all right with Katie," declared Wickett. "Do come along, Molly." He tried to sound peremptive.

"Katie isn't his mother!" Molly affirmed, with a defiant little nod.

"Well—do as you think best, dear" said Wickett, with the air of one who surrenders only after a hard fought battle. "I should insist upon staying myself, but, you see—"

"Suppose we all stay?" suggested Mrs. Barton sweetly, but somehow, not convincingly.

"No, no, no!" protested Molly, shepherding them toward the door. "If you don't go at once you'll make me very uncomfortable!"

Evidently Wickett and Mrs. Barton did not wish to make her uncomfortable, for they gave in. Wickett went for his overcoat, and Mrs. Barton waited filinely upstairs to get her wrap. Only Osgood hesitated.

"Oh, say, Mrs. Wickett," he protested, in his impetuous, boyish way, "let me stay behind, won't you? I didn't want to go to this darn dance, anyhow, I hate dances. Honestly I do. I just came to be with you—with you people."

"Nonsense!" called Wickett, from the hall. "Come along, Osgood. You'll have a good time."

"You'll meet lots of attractive girls there," Molly said.

"Girls!" sniffed Osgood contemptuously, as if to imply that girls were the last things in the world to interest him. Then, turning gaze of deep sincerity upon his hostess, he said: "Truly Mrs. Wickett, if you want to be very, very nice to me, you'll let me stay a while and talk."

Molly hesitated. "Of course," she said, "if you really mean it—"

"But I do!" he broke in.

"I'm sure it's mighty decent in you, Osgood," said Wickett, who was already in his overcoat. "I'd gladly stay behind, myself, but you see Mrs. Barton loves to dance, so I really feel—"

Hearing that lady's step upon the stair, he did not finish the remark.

"Oh, you have to go, of course," Osgood agreed, sotto voce. "But don't thank me for staying behind; I'm really very glad to."

Then Mrs. Barton came into the room with good nights which, somehow, reminded Osgood of the frosting on a fancy wedding-cake.

He and Molly followed the other pair to the front door and watched them get into the car. Then, as the bloodshot eye of the tail-light disappeared down the drive, they turned back to the living-room.

Molly crossed to a spacious table laden with books and magazines and lighted by a round lamp, and, taking up a piece of embroidery, sat down where the light would fall upon her work.

Osgood did not seat himself. He walked with slow, aimless steps to the far end of the room, drew a fresh cigar from his pocket, and, as he lighted it, turned and regarded Molly curiously across the flaming match. Her head was bent; her needle passed swiftly back and forth through the linen stretched upon the little drumlike frame. The young man swung about again, and, strolling to the open French windows, gazed through the screen door at the little formal garden just outside.

"You made the gardens, didn't you?" he asked her, presently, over his shoulder.

"Yes," she said.

He drew a deep breath of the soft air that filtered in. "They're gorgeous now, in the moonlight," he said. "Don't you want to put down your work and come outside?"

"Yes, I think I do," she arose, laid her embroidery upon the table, and moved toward the door. He held the screen open and inclined his head as she stepped out before him into the moonlight and the fragrance.

Passing the pool, from which the moon looked up at them like a disc of Chinese gold, they

strode to a seat in the shadow of the hedge.

"Shall we sit here?" he asked her.

Obediently, she seated herself. Tossing four inches of cigar across the hedge, he dropped to a place at her side. His elbows rested on his knees. He regarded her beneath his brows, and as he did so he struck a fist slowly, abstractedly, into the palm of the other hand.

"The air is so still," he said at last, "that it seems as if one could almost hear the moonlight."

She held up a hand for silence. "Listen!" she whispered. "It's not the moonlight. It's the music at the club."

In the silence that ensued, they both heard it, rising and falling, as if wafted to them across the links on intermittent zephyrs which were like the soft breathing of the summer night.

There is a terrace at the Country Club—a wonderful wide terrace facing eastward toward Long Island Sound—and on that terrace are syringes bushes, and in the shadow of those bushes is a marble seat of classic and uncomfortable design, and on that seat sat Wickett and Mrs. Barton and hardly knew that it was not upholstered.

Wickett had not even had to say it was too hot for dancing; Mrs. Barton had not even had to make believe she had a headache. On arriving at the club, they had gone directly to the seat upon the terrace, and forthwith lost all track of time. The whole world seemed to them to be composed of flower-scents, and music, and the dust of moon and stars. And oh, the mystery there was about her in that light! And oh, the rapt intensity of the gaze with which his eyes caressed her! So they sat and talked together, in low voices, of Men and Women, Life and Love.

Presently she said:

"How beautiful it is that we can talk about things, yet keep it all impersonal!"

The moon was making silver outlines of her. He did not feel impersonal at all.

"Vera!" he breathed. It was the first time that he had called her by her given name.

"It has been perfect—this companionship of ours," she murmured. "Oh, Shelley! It can't be—be—" She did not finish the sentence.

"Be what?" he asked in a tones voice.

"It can't be wrong, can it?"

"Wrong?" he repeated passionately. "I don't know! I don't care!"

"But oughtn't we to care? Aren't we growing rash? Aren't we being driven on by our hunger for sympathy and companion ship?" Her voice broke; he heard her catch her breath.

"Well," he demanded, "haven't two human beings with feelings a right to some companionship?"

"That's just it!" she whispered.

"Oh, tell me! Have you ever known the utter dullness of living with a person whose every thought and every word is known to you before it is spoken?"

Wickett leaned and buried his face in his palms.

"Have I?" he said in a muffled groan. "Have I? Oh, Vera! Don't ask me!"

"Oh, don't!" she pleaded, with a quick access of tenderness, laying her hand lightly on his hair—for just an instant.

He sat suddenly, and leaning toward her, found her hand with his.

"Vera!" he breathed. "You are so strange! So wonderful!"

Again he heard her draw quivering breath.

Then, drugged with the deadly combination of woman and scent and moon and music, he bent impetuously, and kissed her mouth. . . . And an instant after he was sorry, for he realized, even as his lips touched hers, that he did not love her. That was a disappointment. He wanted to love—to love magnificently, tragically. And just before the kiss he almost thought he did.

Illusion! Suddenly he became conscious that the marble seat was hard and cold.

"Why—why did you kiss me?" she murmured.

The question annoyed him. He had a feeling that she was going to ask him that. It was the very question that he asked himself. Why had he kissed her? Perhaps he could find out by doing it again. He tried it.

"Don't!" she whispered, drawing back.

Promptly—more promptly than he should have, perhaps—he desisted. There came to him the memory of a school-girl with two braids down her back. She had said "Don't!" to him like that, long, long ago. Who might she be saying "Don't" to her now, he wondered—or had she thought of something else to say?

Mrs. Barton rose to her feet.

"This is folly!" she exclaimed breathlessly. "Oh, Shelley! It can't go on! Don't you see it can't? We must—" She sighed deep. "We must—"

"Part?" he filled in obligingly as, with a definite feeling of relief, he also arose from the marble seat. His legs felt stiff. Surprisingly he stretched them.

She nodded.

"It is the only thing to do; I must go at once. Just send me home in your car. Don't try to accompany me. I wish to be alone."

"Of course," he chimed in. "Alone with your thoughts."

FAR EASTERN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

| Name | Class | Tons | Guns | I.H.P. | Commander | Reported at |
|-------------|--------------------------|--------|------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Alacrity | Despatch-boat | 1,700 | 12 | 2,000 | Comdr. A. Cochrane | Hongkong |
| Atlas | Admiralty tug | 710 | 2 | 900 | Master W. West | Hongkong |
| Bramble | Gunboat | 710 | 2 | 900 | Lt.-Com. B. E. Prichard | Yangtsze |
| Britomart | Gunboat | 1,070 | 6 | 1,400 | Comdr. W. H. Darwell | Hongkong |
| Cadmus | British sloop | 1,070 | 6 | 1,400 | Comdr. H. Williams | Shanghai |
| Cherub | Water tank and tug | 380 | — | 300 | Master H. Smith | Hongkong |
| Clue | British sloop | 1,070 | 6 | 1,400 | Comdr. Mackenzie, D.S.O. | Penang |
| Fame | Torpedo-boat destroyer | 280 | 8 | 5,700 | Lt.-Com. Wilkinson | Hongkong |
| Flora | 2nd class cruiser | 4,350 | 10 | 7,000 | Capt. G. F. Corbett M.V.O. | Weihaiwei |
| Hampshire | 1st class cruiser | 10,850 | 10 | 20,500 | Capt. M. B. Hill | Weihaiwei |
| Kinah | River gunboat | 616 | 4 | 1,200 | Lt.-Com. H. Marryatt | Yangtsze |
| Merlin | Surveying ship | 1,040 | — | — | Capt. F. C. O. Pasco | Labuan |
| Minotaur | 1st class cruiser | 14,800 | — | 27,000 | Capt. E. B. Kiddie | Weihaiwei |
| Monmouth | 1st class cruiser | 9,800 | — | 22,000 | Capt. B. H. F. Bartelot | Weihaiwei |
| Morchen | River gunboat | 180 | 2 | 800 | Lt.-Com. Alan Dixon | Hongkong |
| Newcastle | 2nd class cruiser | 4,800 | 12 | 22,000 | Capt. Fredrick A. Powlett | Shanghai |
| Nightingale | River gunboat | 85 | 2 | 240 | Lt.-Comdr. M. Murray | Yangtsze |
| Otter | Torpedo-boat | 385 | 6 | 6,300 | Lt.-Com. R. W. Wilkinson | Hongkong |
| Ribble | Torpedo-boat destroyer | 590 | — | 7,500 | Lt.-Com. E. J. G. Mackinnon | Weihaiwei |
| Robin | River gunboat | 85 | 2 | 240 | Lt.-Comdr. Nash | West River |
| Rosario | Depotship for Submarines | 980 | — | 1,400 | Lt.-Comdr. N. E. Archdale | Canton |
| Sandpiper | River gunboat | 85 | 2 | 240 | Lt.-Com. I. S. Hutton | West River |
| Snipe | River gunboat | 85 | 2 | 240 | Lt.-Com. Maurice Leslie | Yangtsze |
| Taku | Torpedo boat destroyer | 350 | 6 | 6,000 | Gunner W. H. Ryder | Hongkong |
| Tamar | Receiving ship | 4,650 | — | — | Com. R. H. Anstruther O.M.G. | Hongkong |
| Teal | River gunboat | 180 | 2 | 800 | Lt.-O. Hon. Guy Stopford | Yangtsze |
| Thistle | Gunboat | 710 | — | 900 | Lt.-O. H. R. N. Cotrell Dorman | Weihaiwei |
| Usk | Torpedo-boat destroyer | 590 | — | 7,500 | Lt.-Comdr. Maxwell | Weihaiwei |
| Virago | Torpedo-boat destroyer | 355 | 6 | 6,300 | Lt.-Com. H. D. Adair-Hall | Weihaiwei |
| Welland | Torpedo-boat destroyer | 500 | — | 7,500 | Com. Seymour | Weihaiwei |
| Whiting | Torpedo-boat destroyer | 360 | 6 | 5,900 | Lt. Com. R. Neville | Weihaiwei |
| Widgeon | Gunboat | 195 | 2 | 800 | Lt.-Comdr. J. C. Borrett | Yangtsze |
| Woodcock | Gunboat | 150 | 2 | 500 | Lt.-Com. M. B. Blackwood | Yangtsze |
| Woodlark | Gunboat | 150 | 2 | 500 | Lt.-Comdr. Lloyd | Hongkong |
| C. 36 | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. J. Gaines | Hongkong | |
| C. 37 | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. Popes | Hongkong | |
| C. 38 | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. Handley | West River | |
| T.B. 035 | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. Stileman | Hongkong | |
| T.B. 036 | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. Nicol | Hongkong | |
| T.B. 037 | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. H. W. Seymour | Hongkong | |
| T.B. 038 | — | — | — | Lt.-Com. H. W. Seymour | Hongkong | |

* Flagship of Admiral Jerram, K.C.B., O.V.O., O.M.G. Commander-in-Chief.
Kaiser Franz
Joseph I Armoured cruiser 4,000 45 8,000 Capt. Haute Shanghai

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

| | | French. | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------|----|--------|--------------------------|----------|
| Dupleix | Armoured cruiser | 10,014 | 30 | 20,000 | Capt. Vergos | Shanghai |
| Kleber | Armoured cruiser | 9,700 | 12 | 19,600 | Capt. Gourts | Hongkong |
| Decidies | Gunboat | 645 | 10 | 1,000 | Lieut. Vaudier | Saigon |
| Argus | River gunboat | 180 | 6 | 570 | Lieut. Dordet | Canton |
| Vigilante | Gunboat | 123 | 7 | 500 | Lieut. de Jervillier | Canton |
| Pfeilo | Gunboat | 130 | — | — | Lieut. Collin | Tongku |
| Dondard de Lagree, Gunboat | Flagship of Rear-Admiral Colloch de Kerillis, Commander-in-Chief, the French China Station | — | — | — | Lieut. Dupuy Dutemps | Tongking |
| Lynx | Submarine | — | — | — | Lieut. Boluix | Saigon |
| Protee | Submarine | — | — | — | — | Saigon |
| Styx | Armoured gunboat | 1,798 | 10 | 1,700 | Lieut. Guilleanne-Louis | Saigon |
| Fronde | Destroyer | 350 | 7 | 303 | Lieut. Audrillat | Saigon |
| d'Iberville | Destroyer | — | — | — | Capt. de Frigate Louison | Hongkong |
| Pistole | Destroyer | 130 | 7 | 300 | Comdr. de Marquesco | Saigon |
| Mousquet | Destroyer | 307 | 6 | 300 | — | Saigon |
| Manche | Surveying-ship | 1,625 | 10 | 9,000 | Com. Voisin | Saigon |
| | * Flagship of Commodore Boucicaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China. | | | | | |

German.

| Emden | Cruiser | 3,600 | 22 | 13,500 | Capt. v. Muller | Tsingtau |
|-------------|------------------|--------|----|--------|-------------------------|----------|
| Gneisenau | Armoured cruiser | 11,800 | 36 | 26,000 | Captain Branninghaus | Tsingtau |
| Ulis | Gunboat | 900 | 12 | 1,300 | Comdr. v. Goben | Conton |
| Jaguar | Gunboat | 900 | 12 | 1,300 | Comdr. Lüring | Shanghai |
| Leipzig | Cruiser | 3,250 | 24 | 11,000 | Capt. Haun | Tsingtau |
| Luchs | Gunboat | 900 | 10 | 1,350 | Comdr. Thierehoe | Hankow |
| Nurnburg | Cruiser | 3,400 | 22 | 13,200 | Capt. Moraberger | Tsingtau |
| Otter | River gunboat | — | — | — | Capt. Liout. Firle | Yangtsze |
| Scharnhorst | Flagship | 11,800 | 36 | 26,000 | Capt. Bosing | Tsingtau |
| S. 90 | Torpedo-boat | 400 | 8 | 6,500 | Capt. Lt. Bruener | Tsingtau |
| Taku | Torpedo-boat | 280 | 4 | 6,000 | Oblt. z. S. v. Maubenge | Tsingtau |
| Tiger | Gunboat | 900 | 10 | 1,350 | Comdr. Booker | Tsingtau |
| Tsingtao | River gunboat | 223 | 4 | 1,300 | Capt. Lt. v. Moller | Canton |
| Vaterland | River gunboat | 223 | 4 | 500 | Oblt. z. S. Dressler | Yangtsze |

Portuguese.

| Adamastor | Cruiser | 1,757 | — | — | Capt. Annibal de S. Dias | Hongkong |
|-----------|---------|-------|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Macao | Gunboat | — | — | — | Capt. Martins | Macao |
| Patria | Gunboat | 700 | — | — | Capt. Luiz A. de Magalhaes Correa | Macao |

UNITED STATES VESSELS ATTACHED TO ASIA STATION.

| A-2 | Submarine | — | — | — | Ensign G. Bradford | Cavite |
|------------|------------------------|-------|----|--------|----------------------------|----------|
| A-4 | — | — | — | — | Ensign W. H. Pasley | Cavite |
| A-6 | — | — | — | — | Ensign H. L. Babell Daffer | Cavite |
| A-7 | — | — | — | — | Ensign C. M. Yates | Cavite |
| Albany | Protected cruiser | 3,430 | 10 | 7,500 | Commander M. L. Bristol | Cruising |
| Bainbridge | Torpedo-boat des. | 420 | 7 | 8,000 | Lieut. R. A. Sprance | Cavite |
| Barry | Torpedo-boat des. | 420 | 7 | 8,000 | Lieut. C. S. Keller | Cavite |
| Callao | Gunboat | 243 | 8 | 250 | Ensign W. L. Heilberg | Cavite |
| Chamoei | Torpedo-boat destroyer | 420 | 7 | 8,000 | Ensign G. R. Marvell | Cavite |
| Cincinnati | Protected cruiser | 3,183 | 11 | 10,000 | Com. J. V. Chase | Cavite |
| Dale | Torpedo-boat destroyer | 420 | 7 | 8,000 | Ensign F. T. Berry | Cavite |
| Deratour | Torpedo-boat destroyer | 420 | 7 | 8,000 | Ensign F. Cogswell | Cavite |
| Elcano | Gunboat | 620 | 4 | 600 | Lt. Com. V. S. Gannon | Shanghai |
| Helena | Gunboat | 1,392 | 8 | 1,088 | Com. G. R. Marvell | Shanghai |
| Mohican | Station ship | 1,900 | 8 | 1,100 | Lieut. V. B. Lowe | Cavite |
| Monrovia | Monitor | 3,890 | 6 | 3,000 | Com. W. C. Cole | Olongapo |
| Monterey | Monitor | 4,084 | 4 | 5,277 | Com. W. C. Cole | Cavite |
| Pampanga | Gunboat | 243 | 8 | — | Ensign P. J. Peyton | Cavite |
| Pisces | Sea-going-tug | 854 | 2 | 1,600 | Lieut. S. W. Wallace | Cavite |
| Pompey | Repair ship | 3,085 | — | — | Com. C. W. Cole | Cavite |

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong Dec. 26 1913.

B

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914. 5 P.M.

THE SOTTO JUDGMENT.

(Continued from page 5)

and fully justified the exhaustive and interesting arguments adduced by Counsel on both sides.

The plaintiff is a journalist and the defendants are respectively the Assistant Executive Secretary of the Philippine Islands, and the Vice Consul of the United States of America in Hongkong.

In March 1912 the plaintiff was arrested and imprisoned under a warrant of a Police Magistrate of Hongkong on a charge of being a fugitive criminal who had been convicted of the Crime of abduction in the Philippine Islands and in the following month the plaintiff was discharged by the Full Court under a writ of habeas corpus.

In November 1912, the plaintiff at the instigation of defendants was again arrested on the same charge of abduction under the warrant of another Police Magistrate.

The plaintiff claims as damages for this the equivalent in local currency of £500 under section 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act 1679 (31 Charles II chap. 2).

The defendants admit the facts whilst denying liability and rely on the following defences.

(1) That the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Act are not in force in this Colony.

(2) That the provisions do not apply to extradition proceedings.

(3) That the provisions do not apply to plaintiff's second arrest and imprisonment, and that the discharge under the writ of habeas corpus was not upon the merits but upon technical defects in the proceedings which, they claim, they were entitled to cure and establish a right upon the merits to the plaintiff's extradition.

The last named defence was I think regarded throughout the argument as the paramount one I will deal with it firstly.

The position taken by the defendant is briefly stated as follows:

That the legal effect of either excluding or admitting evidence by the Magistrate is the same and that if evidence has been improperly excluded or admitted the Court had no jurisdiction and any proceedings taken in such a case are nullity, and that such a nullity is no bar to further proceedings for the same offence. That the Full Court found that the Magistrate had let in improperly unauthenticated evidence but that there had been no decision by the Full Court upon the merits of the case which prevented further proceedings and a recommitment on the same charge. They contended that this case was governed by certain authorities of the English Courts.

Before coming to these authorities it is necessary to refer to the judgment of the Full Court or so much of it as is material to the argument, and this turned upon the finding that the conviction upon which the extradition of the convicted fugitive was demanded was not properly authenticated and therefore was not properly proved. There were other questions as to proof of the order in Council and the position of the Requisitioning Offices which are dealt with in the judgment but are not material on the argument.

After remarking "I do not think that the fact that the Order in Council was not proved would be a ground for the release of the prisoner if the jurisdiction which the Magistrate exercised was in fact existent," the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) said "It was contended that that the conviction was not properly authenticated, and therefore was not properly proved. The manner of authentication is sometimes provided for in more elaborate treaties, but where it is not so dealt with, we must have recourse to the Act." "There can be no doubt that this judgment of 1902,

viction of the Court of the Philippines is not authenticated according to our law and the practice incorporated into that law. The record starts with a sealed document, signed by the Governor-General of the Philippines and ends with a sealed certificate of the Chief Justice, but in between are a number of loose sheets which are not certified to, and consequently sheets might have been extracted, and extraneous sheets might have been introduced. It is most important that every sheet should be certified, and I need only refer to the practice in regard to the records which go home to the Privy Council, to emphasize the statement that this is the English law. Possibly when the record came to the Colony all these sheets were joined together at the top, as I believe is the American method, but they are not so joined now. The importance of this point is that if the record of the conviction is not properly before the Court, there is no evidence not only of one crime having been committed, but also of the condition of the Extradition Act having been fulfilled—that the act is criminal by the law of both the requisitioning country and this Colony. This is the cardinal principle of extradition laid down in the introduction to the schedule of the Act, and there can be no question that the onus of proving this is on the Crown. Now it was said in argument and it may well be that the law of abduction in the Philippines is not the same as it is in this Colony. It is common knowledge that the age of the victim varies in almost every country, and it is not possible for the Court to assume anything. On one of the unauthenticated pages of the record the age of the girl abducted is stated to be under 18, and therefore if we can admit the record the point on which we ought to have information is settled. But I am of opinion that the law on the subject of authentication being what it is, and so cardinal a question being dependent upon it, that it is in itself sufficient for the prisoner to be discharged."

Stated briefly the effect of the foregoing decision was that owing to the record of conviction not being authenticated according to our law there was no evidence before the Magistrate either of the crime having been committed or that the act is criminal by the law of both countries or of the age of the abducted girl. Now the question then arises is this case covered by the recent decision in *Rex v. Governor of Brixton Prison ex parte Stillmann* 1912 2 K.B. 424? In that case a German subject was discharged from custody by the High Court in India on a habeas corpus. That Court decided that there was a prima facie case established against the prisoner, but that, inasmuch as the Magistrate had declined to give him a fair and reasonable opportunity of obtaining his evidence from England in order to present to the Magistrate an answer to the prima facie case against him, the Magistrate's order could not be sustained and they therefore quashed that order and discharged the prisoner. Shortly afterwards the prisoner came to England and was rearrested there "on the identical charge upon the identical evidence" which had been submitted to the Magistrate in Calcutta. It was submitted to the Magistrate on the prisoner's behalf that he could not be again charged as being contrary to section 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act 1679. A rule for Habeas Corpus was obtained and was discharged by a Divisional Court, Lord Alverstone O.J. said "The same point was then taken before the Magistrate as has been raised here-to-day—namely, that he could not be committed for trial for the crime alleged against him or because it was not

"extraditable crime but because full opportunity of calling evidence in defence had not been given to him when before the Magistrate in India cannot be a reason why he should not be re-arrested upon the same charge and committed for extradition after a full investigation."

Kwok-a-Sing's case was fully considered in the judgments in Stallmann's case in so far as it has bearing on this case. Kwok-a-Sing a Chinese subject had been committed to prison for extradition to China for murder which would lead to a person who has been released on a writ of habeas corpus being subsequently re-committed. In my opinion it was intended by the Court to preserve the right of the Court over persons who might be removable to its jurisdiction, and the session was only intended to repress and stop the imprisonment without justification—which at that time was very common—of a person who had been released on bail. Having regard to the fact that this section imposes a penalty upon any one who procures to be re-imprisoned for the same offence any person who has been delivered by a writ of habeas corpus, and to the fact that the section reserves the right of enabling a person to go to the Court to obtain the re-commitment, by a legal process for good cause, of a person who has been set at large by habeas corpus, it is impossible to suggest that because the applicant was released in India, owing to some error in the procedure, that is sufficient argument for his release now, when there has been no error in the procedure. After considering the judgment of Mellish, L.J. in *Attorney General of Hongkong v. Kwok-a-Sing* 5 P.C. 170 Lord Alverstone says "The words which Lord Justice Mellish uses, so that the return to the record of habeas corpus is stated to be under 18 and therefore if we can admit the record the point on which we ought to have information is settled. But I am of opinion that the law on the subject of authentication being what it is, and so cardinal a question being dependent upon it, that it is in itself sufficient for the prisoner to be discharged."

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"extraditable crime but because full opportunity of calling evidence in defence had not been given to him when before the Magistrate in India cannot be a reason why he should not be re-arrested upon the same charge and committed for extradition after a full investigation."

These pleas are fully dealt with in Chitty's Criminal Law which was referred to by Avory J. in the very recent case of *R. v. Marsham Ex parte Petwick Laurence* 1912 2 K.B. 362. In that case the applicant was convicted summarily by a Metropolitan Magistrate of assaulting a police constable but by inadvertence it appeared that the constable who assaulted gave his evidence without being sworn. Upon the attention of the Magistrate being called to the irregularity he re-heard the case the same day, all the evidence being then taken on oath and the Magistrate again convicted the applicant. It was contended that the second conviction was bad in that the applicant at the time of the conviction had been put in peril in respect of the same offence. The Court held that the applicant had not legally been convicted on the first hearing and had therefore not been in peril at the time of the second hearing and the second conviction was therefore good. Avory J. said "It is clear that in order to plead such a plea effectively either a plea of autrefois acquit or autrefois convict it must appear that the defendant has been legally convicted or legally acquitted and it laid down in Chitty on Criminal Law p. 454 the point in discussion always is whether in fact the defendant could have taken a fatal exception to the former indictment for if he could no acquittal will avail him." It is also laid down by the same authority at p. 458 that "if a judgment in favour of a prisoner be reversed he may be arraigned and tried de novo". It also laid down in the same volume at p. 463 that the plea autrefois convict will be of no avail when the first indictment was invalid; and when on that account no judgment could have been given because the life of the defendant was never before in jeopardy."

In *R. v. Carden* 5 Q.B.D. at p. 6 Cockburn C.J. said "The duty and province of the Magistrate before whom a person is brought with a view to his being committed for trial or held to bail is to determine on hearing the evidence for the prosecution and that of the defence, if there be any, whether the case is one in which the accused ought to be put upon his trial. It is no part of his province to try the case". Numerous cases were cited in argument and it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail which shew that a defective indictment is no bar to a subsequent indictment being preferred (R. v. Richmond 1 C. & K. 240) and a plea of autrefois acquit is no answer (R. v. Coogan 1 Leach 448) nor is a plea of autrefois convict good where a conviction has been quashed because the indictment was bad the prisoner never having been in jeopardy (R. v. Bowman 6 C. & P. 337). It is clear therefore that a discharge by the Magistrate on an indictable offence under section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 is no bar to a subsequent charge being made that a plea of autrefois acquit can only stand in magisterial proceedings when the Magistrate has the jurisdiction to hear and determine the case. It has been repeatedly laid down that after a hearing and acquittal upon the merits by a Court of competent jurisdiction the defendant cannot again be tried on the same charge. *Womass v. Hopkins* 10 Q.B. 378.

But then it was argued by the learned Counsel for the plaintiff

that there is material distinction in the powers possessed by a Magistrate when investigating an indictable offence under section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 and holding an extradition enquiry under section 9 and 10 of the Extradition Act 1870, and that the Magistrate having an absolute power to discharge under section 10 of the Act a plea of autrefois acquit would be good on second charge in extradition proceedings. Before dealing further with this argument I refer to *Piggott on Extradiation*, the accuracy of which was challenged by the learned Counsel. He says at p. 76 "The effect of s. 6 of the Habeas Corpus Act is practically the same as that of a plea of autrefois acquit. In an ordinary case of a crime committed in England, the prisoner is not acquitted when he is discharged by the magistrate on the ground that the evidence is insufficient for commitment. And so in extradition proceedings, the finding is either that there is no evidence to justify the issue of the warrant of detention in the first instance, or, on hearing of the case, that there is no evidence to warrant his being committed for surrender. This could not preclude fresh evidence being produced, and another warrant being issued. The nature of the application for extradition does not touch the question of guilt, the English Courts not being concerned with it; and it is only when that question is in issue that the plea of autrefois acquit is available." This is a definite statement of the law on the subject which is entirely at variance with the plaintiff's contention and Sir Francis Piggott in *Wong Kn Cheong*'s case 1 H.K.R. at p. 22 in reference to section 10 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance 1880 which is taken from section 10 of the Extradition Act of 1870 said "section 10 of the Extradition Ordinance must clearly be read subject to section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance of 1890."

The defendants further relied on certain cases decided in the Canadian and the United States Courts which go far to confirm the statement laid down in Piggott on Extradiation to which I have referred, and the decisions of these Courts are always now accorded the full respect and attention of the English Court. In *re Harsha-American and English cases* vol. 6, p. 468 is a Canadian extradition case, and decided that where a person is brought with a view to his being committed for trial or held to bail is to determine on hearing the evidence for the prosecution and that of the defence, if there be any, whether the case is one in which the accused ought to be put upon his trial. It is no part of his province to try the case". Numerous cases were cited in argument and it is unnecessary to refer to them in detail which shew that a defective indictment is no bar to a subsequent indictment being preferred (R. v. Richmond 1 C. & K. 240) and a plea of autrefois acquit is no answer (R. v. Coogan 1 Leach 448) nor is a plea of autrefois convict good where a conviction has been quashed because the indictment was bad the prisoner never having been in jeopardy (R. v. Bowman 6 C. & P. 337). It is clear therefore that a discharge by the Magistrate on an indictable offence under section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1890 is no bar to a subsequent charge being made that a plea of autrefois acquit can only stand in magisterial proceedings when the Magistrate has the jurisdiction to hear and determine the case. It has been repeatedly laid down that after a hearing and acquittal upon the merits by a Court of competent jurisdiction the defendant cannot again be tried on the same charge. *Womass v. Hopkins* 10 Q.B. 378.

But then it was argued by the learned Counsel for the plaintiff

"happens that a preliminary examination fails. The testimony first presented is insufficient the officer is found not to have jurisdiction; the complaint is technically defective and the proceeding fail. It would be an outrage upon justice if for any such reason as that there could be no further prosecution of one charged with crime and equally in extradition cases, a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of the treaty."

And again in *In re. White* 45 Federal Reporter 337, another American case, the Court said "If however the person arrested is released upon habeas corpus upon the ground of informality or mistakes in the proceedings or upon some ground which does not decide the question whether upon the real facts the one arrested should be extradited for trial, such release not being upon the merits should not be a bar to an arrest upon perfected paper or proceedings".

In *Reg. v. Madur* 10 Q.B.D. 518, an extradition case, Field J. says "The statute says that the magistrate shall have the same jurisdiction as nearly as possible as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence in England. So long as the magistrate keeps within his jurisdiction we have no power to interfere with his decision. It is only when there is no jurisdiction, as when there is no evidence before the magistrate that we can interfere", and Mathew J. said an application for habeas corpus can only succeed when the magistrate has exceeded his jurisdiction." I refer to these rulings as the Full Court interfered in this case as the Magistrate exceeded his jurisdiction.

Again on the question of jurisdiction Martin S. said in *Ex parte Huguel* 28 L.T. 41 "The question is, was this proceeding within the jurisdiction of Sir Thomas Henry. I don't say if there had been no evidence before him or he had acted contrary to law we would not have discharged the prisoner but it appears all the proceedings have been properly taken."

Well now as to the distinction alleged by Mr. Slade in the position of a Magistrate holding an extradition enquiry and an enquiry into an indictable offence under section 76 of the Magistrates Ordinance 1890. It was argued that these words in section 76 "be discharged as to the information then under enquiry" were inserted to preserve any future proceedings whereas the "discharge" contemplated in section 10 of the Act is an absolute discharge and not only from the information then under enquiry. Now section 9 of the Act directs that "the Police Magistrate shall hear the case in the same manner and have the same jurisdiction and powers as near as may be as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence committed in England." Section 10 provides for the committal of discharge of the fugitive criminal. The powers of a Magistrate under these sections are fully dealt with in the notes in Birrell and Chalmers and in Clarke on Extradition. (Mr. Birrell is now himself a Police Magistrate.) Birrell says "except for the limitation as near as may be the Magistrate has exactly the same powers as if he were hearing an indictable offence. That limitation means as near as may be consistent with the Extradition Act 1870."

Apart from any limitation of the Magistrate's powers and jurisdiction express or implied in the Extradition Acts the duty of a Magistrate sitting under the Indictable Offences Act i.e., to consider whether there is prima facie case against the accused of the crime of which he is accused according to English law and if so to commit him."

He then proceeds to set out section 25 of the Indictable Offences Act which is section 76 of our Ordinance. Now I have already dealt with the position of a prisoner in an indictable offence in relation to a plea of *aute de foy* acquit and the Magistrate in extradition "having the same jurisdiction and powers" place in my opinion the two enquiries in the same category, and there is no authority to govern me in deciding that a plea of *aute de foy* or *aute de foy* convict is available on a second charge in an extradition enquiry and not so in an enquiry for an indictable offence.

The conditions of extradition are set out by Lord Russell of Killowen C. J. in Arton's case 1893 I. Q. B. 513, and it was urged that certain of these conditions are within the province of the Magistrate to decide finally the power of rehearing at all contested which is not so in the case of an indictable offence.

I confess that this contention appears to me to be shallow. As a fact Lord Russell dealt in detail with the same points before the Magistrate, and concluded by saying "We are not a Court of Appeal on questions of fact from the learned Chief Magistrate. We have only to see that he had such evidence before him as gave him authority and jurisdiction to commit."

As to *Haw v. Miles* 24 Q.B.D. 423 the dicta of Hawkins J. had relation to summary conviction or disqualification "where criminal charge has been adjudicated upon by a Court having jurisdiction to hear and determine it" and has not I think any direct bearing on this case.

Then to summarise the position I have already expressed the opinion that there has been no decision by the Full Court on the merits within the principles laid down in Stellmann's case and after a full consideration of the various authorities cited I am also of opinion on the general question what the principle underlying a plea of *aute de foy* acquit is common both to enquiries in indictable offences and in extradition cases and that the decision of the Full Court did not preclude fresh evidence being produced and another warrant being issued. That in the circumstances of such a case a plea of *aute de foy* acquit would not lie and that section 6 of the *Habere Corpus* Act does not apply to the second arrest and imprisonment in respect of which the action is brought. This involves the dismissal of the action and it becomes unnecessary for me to deal with the other points.

I may however very briefly express the view which I take on the other issues as to the construction of the section. I respectfully agree with the view expressed by Philimore L.J. and for the reasons which appear fully in the Law Journal report (notwithstanding the qualified language of Mellish L.J.) as to the possibly more general construction to be placed on it) that the words "shall at any time hereafter be again imprisoned or committed for the same offence by any person or persons whatsoever other than by the legal order and process of such Court wherein he or they shall be bound by recognisance to appear" should be construed as relating to "persons upon bail or upon their recognisances to appear." Lord Alverstone on this point said, "In my opinion it was intended by the section to preserve the right of the Court over persons who might be amenable to its jurisdiction and the section was only intended to repress and stop the imprisonment without justification which at that time was very common of a person who had been released on bail." A consideration of the Act as a whole I think confirms this view. Section 6 should be read together with section 3 in relation to bail and the former section as Philimore L.J. pointed out was "as it expressly provides directed against reiterated commitments for the same offence." It was accordingly intended by that section to provide that as long as a person who had been released upon a writ of *habere corpus* had done nothing to forfeit his recognisance or to show cause why his bail should be estreated he should not be re-committed on the same charge power being given to the Court before which

he was bound by the recognisance to appear to determine if the Court thought fit that those circumstances upon which he ought to be committed to prison notwithstanding that he had been released upon bail or recognisance."

The position I have adopted in the latter part applied with greater force on the further contention that the *Habere Corpus* Act is not in force in the Colony. By Ordinance 3 of 1873 such of the laws of England as exist when the Colony obtained local legislature are brought into force in the Colony except so far as they are inapplicable to the local circumstances of the Colony or of its inhabitants. It fail to see why the Act is in force in England is inapplicable here and if this ancient bulwark of law is regarded as of sufficient weight to remain on the statute book of English I should pause longer before holding that the conditions of this Colony are such as to prevent its operation in the interest of the individual here.

The action is dismissed with costs.

offender on bail and it is at least doubtful if there is power to grant bail in extradition cases (Piggott on Extradiation, page 96 and Birrell page 51).

The position I have adopted in the latter part applies with greater force on the further contention that the *Habere Corpus* Act is not in force in the Colony. By Ordinance 3 of 1873 such of the laws of England as exist when the Colony obtained local legislature are brought into force in the Colony except so far as they are inapplicable to the local circumstances of the Colony or of its inhabitants. It fail to see why the Act is in force in England is inapplicable here and if this ancient bulwark of law is regarded as of sufficient weight to remain on the statute book of English I should pause longer before holding that the conditions of this Colony are such as to prevent its operation in the interest of the individual here.

The action is dismissed with costs.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the R.R. Salvage and the R.R. Salvage are reminded that goods undelivered after Monday will be subject to rent.

Hongkong Christian Union.
The Rev. H. R. Wall will conduct the meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union at St. Paul's College on Monday next at 5.30 p.m.

The Cathedral.

The collections on Sunday at St. John's Cathedral will be for the Church Missionary Association.

The preacher in the morning will be the Venerable the Archdeacon of Hongkong; in the evening the Lord Bishop of Victoria.

The Imperator.

The colossal steamer Imperator, belonging to the Hamburg America Line, has been docked at Sieton to undergo important alterations to both hull and machinery. Her next voyage has been fixed for March 11. Meanwhile damages are being claimed from the builders, the Vulcan Company.

SIR J. FORBES-ROBERTSON.

An American Compliment.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson has received a letter in the form of a round robin signed by most of the actors and actresses of New York, requesting him to give a special matinee of Hamlet for them, and saying that it "would be a lasting and delightful memory of having seen the greatest Hamlet of his time."

Rat Holds Up Seven Trains.

Three express trains and four fast freight trains on an American railway were recently held up for thirty minutes by a rat. The rat had eaten off the insulation of a signal wire, causing a grounding of the wire, and thereby putting the entire signal system out of commission. The driver of an express train discovered the trouble, when a signal gave him a clear track although he knew a train was only short distance ahead. He stopped his train, and then the other signals started to set quickly, says the Sun. An employee traced the wires to the station, and after the platform had been torn up he discovered the damaged wire and evidence of the rat's work.

Crocodile Tears.

Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution at the instigation of the National Peace Council, deplored the increasing cost of armaments by all the nations of the world. The mover of the resolution, Mr. E. A. Davis, said it was a disgrace to civilization. Christianity, and humanity that this mad competition should be allowed to continue.

LIBEL ON A SOLICITOR.

Strange Allegations Against former Straits Magistrate.

Damages amounting to £100, with costs, were awarded to an East Grinstead solicitor on December 10, in a libel action of an unusual character.

Mr. Charles Gurney de Rougemont, now practising in that town, and formerly a magistrate in the Straits Settlements, brought an action against Mr. Arthur S. Gurney, the owner of Felbridge Park and other property near East Grinstead. Mr. Gurney admitted writing the alleged libel, but denied that the words bore a defamatory meaning.

He did not appear by counsel, and Mr. Pollock, K.C., for Mr. De Rougemont, mentioned to the Judge that the previous day an application was made to postpone the trial on the ground that Mr. Gurney was suffering from mental depression, but that Mr. Justice Colridge had refused the postponement.

"Mr. de Rougemont," Mr. Pollock said, "complained of an insidious libel published in connection with his profession as a solicitor. He was consulted by a lady whom I will call 'Mrs. A.', and her daughter, as Mr. Gurney had caused them considerable annoyance by writing letters to the daughter, 'Miss A.', paying addresses to her, and presuming to say that he was engaged to be married to her. There was no justification for this conduct, and Mr. A.' and his daughter represented it. 'Mrs. A.' and 'Miss A.' had no wish for Mr. Gurney's acquaintance, and they asked Mr. De Rougemont to take steps to end the nuisance."

Not a Married Man.

He therefore wrote to Mr. Gurney and his solicitors, Messrs. Hastings, replied.—

Our client tells us that he is desirous of marrying 'Miss A.' and does not at all understand why his letters should be treated in the way they have. Your suggestion that he is a married man is quite without foundation. He tells us he is a widower. If Miss A. does not wish to receive Mr. Gurney's addresses, he instructs us to say that he does not propose to press them further.

"This letter," Mr. Pollock continued, "was on February 25, but in spite of that, on May 15 Mr. Gurney again wrote to 'Miss A.', and the letter was taken to Mr. De Rougemont. He asked Mr. Gurney's solicitors for an understanding that he would not molest 'Miss A.' and then Mr. Gurney then wrote to 'Miss A.' the letter of which Mr. De Rougemont complained. It is he said:—

Dear 'Miss A.',—I must apologize for once more writing to you, but I considered that I was justified in doing so, as Mr. De Rougemont held us out in East Grinstead that Mr. Gurney and 'Miss A.' were engaged. Their acquaintance was of the slightest."

The jury awarded damages to Mr. De Rougemont as above stated, and judgment with costs was entered accordingly.

New Dredger.

Messrs. Wm. Simon and Company, Limited, of Renfrew, who, it will be remembered, recently obtained an order from the Tongkash Harbour Tin Dredging Company for a powerful bucket dredger, have just arranged with the Chenderang Company to build a somewhat similar dredger for them.

Coloured Seamen.

A Government inquiry is being held at Marseilles, at the instigation of the Syndicat des Insorites Maritimes, with reference to the employment of coloured seamen on French merchant vessels. It is being alleged that false certificates of nationality are frequently granted.

DREADNOUGHT CIRCLES GL JBE.

Triumphant Close of a Record Voyage.

Forty thousand miles were covered in a single voyage when the battleship New Zealand arrived at Plymouth recently. This is easily a record, but is a minor one in the list of achievements of the first Dreadnought to circumnavigate the globe.

In course of her world's tour the New Zealand has crossed the Equator four times, while during her triumphant progress in Australasian waters—her very own in the special sense that she was the gift of the Dominion whose name she bears—she was visited by 750,000 people.

No maiden trip was ever devised to approach the magnificence and stateliness associated with the itinerary of the New Zealand, whose "showing the flag" has been a performance with a new and deeper significance. In herself she embodies the spirit of Empire, and as such her arrival at British ports in three countries has stimulated patriotic sentiments and occasioned demonstrations of loyalty and enthusiasm unparalleled. The officers and crew have been feted everywhere, the ten mouths having been almost entirely absorbed in pageant-like ceremonial and lavish hospitality.

Royal Interest.

Captain Lionel Hulsey commissioned the New Zealand at Portsmouth in February, and after a royal visit and inspection, associated with several interesting presentations to the ship, she sailed on February 6. According to her time table the New Zealand should have reached England again last month, but an unanticipated visit to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and the nonappearance of a earlier, weather-bound, caused it to be extended.

This latter fact compelled the battleship to rely on her oil fuel for the last run across the Atlantic, and in this respect, as in all others, the New Zealand has behaved splendidly.

It is of interest to recall the full itinerary of the record voyage.

On the outward journey the following places were touched:—St. Vincent (Car. Verdo Islands), Ascension, St. Helena, Simon's Bay, and Hobart, (Tasmanic). The New Zealand arrived at Wellington early in April, and remained in New Zealand waters until the end of June. The longest stays were made at the principal ports, Lyttelton, Wellington, and Auckland; but a large number of smaller places were visited, so that many of the "owners" as possible might have the opportunity of inspecting the vessel built with their contributions.

Extended Itinerary.

Coal and provisions were taken on board at Auckland, and the homeward journey included calls at the Fiji Islands, Honolulu, Vancouver, B.C., Panama, Callao (Peru), Valparaiso (Chili), Montevideo (Uruguay) Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), and most of the principal ports in the West Indies, then Bermuda, and finally Halifax.

A week was spent in Halifax the New Zealand leaving on November 30.

When the battleship was building, the intention was that she should become the flagship of the British squadron on the China Station, but in response to the appeal of the Admiralty the Government of the Dominion consented to her being stationed wherever her services would be most effective. It has now been decided that she shall join the First Battle Cruiser Squadron attached to the Home Fleet.

Obituary.

We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Joseph H. Donnerberg, which took place at the Government Civil Hospital early this morning, at the age of 66 years. Decedent had been sick since June last, and for many years was a resident of Shanghai.

SHORT SERMON.

"Now when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod the King, behold, there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem, saying 'Where is He born King of the Jews?'—Matt. ii. 1, 2.

"Where is He?" The uncomfortable question! Just, the question that it was so intransigent. They do not know what they are asking. They have no sense of the situation, which is rather anxious and strained at this moment. It needs very discreet handling.

A small army of Customs officers was engaged on the task. Passengers were astonished to find themselves treated as if they were landing in a foreign country.

Customs officers opened the trunks of all people arriving from Glasgow, Ardrossan, Fleetwood, Heysham, Liverpool, and other ports. Passengers were unaware of the order, and were amazed at having to submit their luggage to examination as if they had landed in a foreign country.

The search was more exhaustive than if they had come from abroad, the officers turning out the contents to the bottom. Many passengers resented the interference of the Customs, but had to submit. Others were highly annoyed, and some women were frightened.

Nothing in the way of arms and ammunition was found, but the search will be continued daily until further orders.

Passengers' Complaints.

The majority of the passengers whose belongings were searched took it with good grace, states the Press Association's correspondent.

A Scotswoman who arrived from Glasgow said the only thing she feared was that she might lose her train to Dublin. A young North of Ireland man remarked, "They should have done it a year ago."

When the Fleetwood steamer arrived great activity prevailed among the Customs officials, who were assisted by a few harbour police and Royal Irish Constabulary detectives. A middle-aged Australian woman, whose portmanteaux were opened in the full glare of a photographer's flashlight and before scores of spectators, laughingly said she did not mind much. Another Australian woman told the officials, "You can search my luggage for guns, but I have none." After the officials did not search.

On the Heysham steamer the Customs officers proceeded on board and opened a large quantity of luggage on the deck before the passengers were allowed to land. Captain A. H. Stewart, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, who was travelling from Bordon to Derry, and who had to catch a train at eight o'clock, had his luggage opened at 7.40. It was discovered that he had several packets of Eley's 12-bore sporting cartridges in his portmanteau. Despite the unbroken label on the packets the officials insisted on opening one, but did not open the remainder, and Captain Stewart was allowed to proceed with his property.

The captain's only comment was, "Well, you've made me miss my train."

The Customs officials also boarded the Liverpool steamer and opened a large quantity of passengers' luggage and cases.

Rest A Curative Agent.

The value of rest in the medical management of acute inflammatory and infectious diseases is not fully appreciated. Its effect on the circulation is significant. The average daily output of energy by the heart is 400,000 foot pounds. By simple rest in bed it is possible to save the heart daily expeditors of 50,000 foot-pounds of energy. The faster the heart beats, the less time it has for rest; so that decreasing the pulse-rate saves the heart, says the Family Doctor. Again, in the recumbent position this organ is saved the labour of elevating that part of the blood which goes to part above its own level. Rest of the voluntary muscles is still more important. An immense amount of energy is involved in muscle movement, is conserved by rest in bed.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

| STOCK. | Highest price during the year 1913. | Lowest price during the year 1913. | Highest during week ending Januay 9, 1914. | Lowest during week ending January 9, 1914. |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Banks. | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shai Banking Corp. | \$835 | \$790 | \$795 | \$790 |
| Marine Insurances. | | | | |
| Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. | \$349 | \$270 | \$323 | \$323 |
| North China Insurance Co., Ltd. | Tls. 137½ | Tls. 131 | Tls. 133½ | Tls. 133 |
| Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. | \$845 | \$784 | \$815 | \$805 |
| Yangtze Ins. Association Co., Ltd. | \$200 | \$185 | \$192½ | \$192½ |
| Fire Insurances. | | | | |
| China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. | \$161½ | \$146 | \$161 | \$159½ |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. | \$385 | \$354 | \$380 | \$380 |
| Shipping. | | | | |
| China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd. | \$114 | \$712 | \$1110 | \$10 |
| Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. | \$42 | \$30 | \$30 | \$29 |
| Hongkong C. & M. S.S. Co., Ltd. | \$29½ | \$27 | \$29½ | \$29½ |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. | \$99 | \$75 | \$79 | \$79 |
| Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. | 118½ | 98½ | 98½ | 95½ |
| Star Ferry Company, Ltd. | \$58 | \$32½ | \$46 | \$45 |
| Refineries. | | | | |
| China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. | \$112 | \$121½ | \$94 | \$94 |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd. | \$40 | \$30 | \$30 | \$30 |
| Mining. | | | | |
| Kailean Mining Administration | 37½ | 30½ | 40½ | 37½ |
| Raub Australasian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. | \$44 | \$3 | \$310 | \$3 |
| Trough Mines Ltd. | 86½ | 38½ | 37½ | 33½ |
| Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c. | | | | |
| Hongkong & K. W. & G. Co., Ltd. | \$99 | \$74 | \$89 | \$88½ |
| Hongkong & W'po Dock Co., Ltd. | \$90 | \$56 | \$75½ | \$74 |
| Shai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. | Tls. 72 | Tls. 51 | \$57½ | \$55 |
| Shai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. | Tls. 113½ | Tls. 103 | \$109 | \$109 |
| Lands, Hotels and Buildings. | | | | |
| Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old) | \$125 | \$112 | \$122½ | \$122½ |
| Do. (New) | \$2 | \$73 | \$92 | \$92 |
| Hongkong Land Investment Co. | \$118 | \$101 | \$11½ | \$114 |
| Humphreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. | \$9½ | \$8 | \$9½ | \$9½ |
| Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd. | \$46 | \$33 | \$45 | \$45 |
| West Point Building Co., Ltd. | \$74½ | \$54½ | \$67½ | \$67½ |
| Cotton Mills. | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. | Tls. 148½ | Tls. 120 | Tls. 134 | Tls. 131 |
| Hongkong Cotton Co. | \$10½ | " 7½ | \$8 | \$7½ |
| Kung Yik | Tls. 15½ | Tls. 13½ | Tls. 12½ | Tls. 12½ |
| Laou Kung Mow | Tls. 112 | Tls. 93 | Tls. 105 | Tls. 104 |
| Shanghai Cottons | Tls. 136 | Tls. 104 | Tls. 124 | Tls. 124 |
| Miscellaneous. | | | | |
| China Borneo Company, Ltd. | \$11½ | \$9 | \$11 | \$10 |
| China Light & Power Co., Ltd. | \$5 | \$2.80 | \$4½ | \$4½ |
| China Provident L. & M. Co., Ltd. | \$9½ | \$8½ | \$9 | \$9 |
| Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. | \$29 | \$21½ | \$30 | \$29 |
| Green Island Co. Cent Co., Ltd. | \$7.80 | \$4.10 | \$6.70 | \$6½ |
| Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. | \$49 | \$26 | \$49 | \$48 |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. | \$200 | \$15½ | \$186 | \$186 |
| Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. | \$25½ | \$19 | \$22½ | \$22½ |
| Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. | \$9½ | \$4½ | 8½ | 7½ |
| Langkats. | Tls. 75 | Tls. 19 | Tls. 3½ | Tls. 30 |
| Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) | \$11½ | \$9 | \$10½ | 10½ |
| Do. (New) | \$1.00 | 90 cts. | 93 cts. | 93 cts. |
| Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. | \$5.00 | \$3.50 | \$4.34 | \$4.60 |
| Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. | \$18½ | \$13½ | 17½ | 8½ |
| Watson A. S. and Company, Ltd. | \$83½ | \$6½ | 88 | 88 |
| William Powell, Limited. | \$11 | \$9 | \$9½ | \$9½ |

Public Companies

NOTICE.
WE have this day established ourselves as General Merchant, Commission & Shipping Agents.

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. IN CHINA (LTD.)
York Building, Top Floor.
Hongkong 1st Jan., 1914.

Notices.

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

SETTLING DAYS 1914.

Friday, ... 23rd January

Thursday, ... 26th February

Thursday, ... 26th March

Tuesday, ... 25th April

Thursday, ... 28th May

Thursday, ... 25th June

Tuesday, ... 28th July

Thursday, ... 27th August

Monday, ... 28th September

Thursday, ... 29th October

Thursday, ... 26th November

Wednesday, ... 23rd December

By Order of the Committee
W. G. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1914. [1127]

Notices

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs Wright and Hornby, in their weekly share report, dated January 10, state:—

Our local market continued quiet during the week with very little business passing.

Bar Silver comes from London at 20/- per oz, for ready and 20/- per oz, for forward delivery, market steady.

Pare Rubber is quoted from London at \$1 per lb, and the market for shares is quiet.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/11/- T.T.

Banks:—A fair business has been done in Hongkong and Shanghai Banks at \$795 and the shares remain firm at that figure. London quotes \$80.

Marine Insurances:—Unions have sellers at \$805 with business done at \$800 and Cantons have sellers at \$825. North China has buyers at Tls 133, and Yangtze are easier at \$192/- ex 73.

Fire Insurances:—Business has been done in China. Fires at \$160/- and further shares are obtainable at the rate. Hongkong Fires have buyers at \$80 and close firm.

Shipping:—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have sellers at \$29, and Douglasses are steady at \$29. Star Ferries have buyers at \$46 but few shares are offering. Indo-Chinas are on offer at \$79 with little business doing. Shell Transports have been sold to London 95/- and close firmer at 98/- buyers.

Docks, Wharves & Godowns:—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are wanted at \$74 while Kowloon Wharves have sellers at \$88. Shanghai Docks have buyers at Tls 57/- and Hongkong Wharves remain unchanged at Tls 108.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings:—Hongkong Lands have been done at \$114 and \$114/- close with buyers at \$114. Humphreys Estates were booked at \$91 and there are further buyers. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$45. West Points have buyers at \$97. Hongkong Hotels (old) are offering at \$123, and the new issue have buyers at \$92. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at Tls 91.

Refineries:—China Sugars have buyers at \$94. Luzons are on offer at \$30.

Mining:—Raubs changed Hands at \$3 and \$3.10 and there are further buyers at \$3.10. The output for last four weeks is 1,124 ozs of gold. Tronobs after declining to \$3.8 sellers are now wanted at \$3.6. Langkats have again declined to Tls 30; a fair business has been done at various rates from Tls 33 to Tls 10 cash. Kailans are unchanged at 37/- buyers and 39/3 sellers.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have advanced to \$8 buyers without sales. Ewos were done at Tls 134 cash and equivalent rates forward closing with buyers at Tls 132. Shanghai Cottons are steady at Tls 123. Lau Kung Mows are wanted at Tls 105 and Kung Yiks at Tls 123 ex the dividend of Tls 13.

Miscellaneous:—There are buyers of China Borneos at \$10. Dairy Farms at \$30. Green Island Cements at \$8.80, Ices at \$188. Steam Laundries at \$4.60, and Union Waterboats at \$171. There are sellers of China Pro-

vidents at \$9. Electrics at \$48, China Light and Powers at \$4, A. S. Watsons at \$8, Wm. Powell's at \$9, and Low Level Trams at 7/6.

Quotations received from London by cable to-day:

Banks \$80/- Middle price.
Indos 8/-
Shells 97/-
Tronobs 34/-

NAVAL NEWS.

Appointments to the China Station.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Commander O. Seymour, to the Triumph, additional, for the Welland, in command, on recommissioning, undated.

Lieutenants.—E. K. Boddam-Whetham, to the Triumph, for the Kestrel, in command; B. W. Wilkinson, the Triumph, for the Ribble, in command on recommissioning; W. G. Maxwell, to the Triumph, for the Ux, in command, on recommissioning, undated; C. M. Blackman, to the Triumph, additional, for the Fame, in command, to date Dec. 9.

Sub-Lieutenants.—A. Ferguson and S. M. Walker, to the Triumph, for the Welland and Ribble respectively, undated; G. W. FitzGeorge, to the Triumph, for the Ux; S. M. Walker, to the Triumph, for the Welland, A. Ferguson, to the Triumph, for the Jet, O. Henderson, to the Triumph, for the Ribble, all on recommissioning, undated.

The Admiralty have given instructions for now crews to be sent to Hongkong to recommission the destroyers Welland, Ribble, and Ux for a further term of service on the China Station.

Caps Off.

An edifying order has just been issued by the Ministry of Railways in Berlin regarding the attitude of porters, pointmen, etc., when the Royal train is passing. It is to this effect:

"Pointmen, gate-keepers at crossings and their assistants, on the passing of the Royal train, are to face the train and adopt a military attitude of attention with eyes front, holding a covered signalling by d'y in the right arm. If during the passing of the Royal train assistant pointmen or watchmen without service caps are employed these are also to take up an attitude of attention. At night lantern is to be held in the right hand, and by day a cap. Railwaymen employed at stations are to do likewise." The Berliner Tagesschau observes: "After deeply contemplating this ordinance we are sure the safety of the Royal train will gain greatly thereby."

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With reference to our guessing competition we beg to announce to the coupon holders in connection therewith, that the actual number of Sweets found in the jar is 9853, and those who hold the coupons with guessed figures 9850, 9875, and 9880 are requested to call at our store with their coupons and claim the prizes.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
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POST OFFICE.

The Tenyo Maru with the American mail lade to arrive here on Monday the 12th inst.

MAILS DUE.

American, Tenyo Maru, 12th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per

JAPAN, 10th Inst.—Per

Batavia, Samarang and Soemba—Per

HINDUSTAN, 10th Inst.—Per

Japan via Koyu—Per INDO MARU, 10th

Inst.—Coal—M. B. & Co.

Swatow, Shanghai & North China—Per

HANGSANG 10th Inst. 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and

Tsin-tzu—YINGCHOW 10th

Inst. 8 p.m.

American Siberia Mail.

Shanghai, North China, Japan

via Nagasaki, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Portland—GLENROY, 10th Inst., 5 p.m.

Saigon—Per LANDRAT SCHEIFF, 10th

Inst., 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via Moji—Per

Europe via Siberia—Per

NYANZA, 10th Inst., 3 p.m.

Wei-hai-wei, Tsingtau and Chefoo—Per

ASIA MARU, 10th Inst., 5 p.m.

Holbow, Haiphong, Pakho & Saigon—Per

JOHANNE, 10th Inst., 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIGIN MARU, 11th

Inst., 9 a.m.

Pakhoi, Hainanphong and Saigon—HANOI, 11th Inst., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 12th Jan.

Chin-wan—Per HOPSANG, 12th Inst., 11 a.m.

Japan via Kobo—Per SUISANG, 12th

Inst., 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 13th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-

YANG, 13th Jan., 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

SHANSI, Jan. 13th 10 a.m.

American & Canadian Mail.

Shanghai and North China

Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C.,

and Seattle—Per AWA

MARU, 13th Inst., 10 a.m.

French Mail.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adel-

elaide, Western Australia, India

Afghan, Egypt, and Europe via

Marseilles (Late Letters 11 a.m.

to noon, Extra Postage 10

cents). Letters posted in all the

Pillar Boxes in time for the

first clearance will be included

in this contract mail)—Per

PAUL LECAT, 13th Inst., 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji—Per SAINT

THEODORE, 13th Inst., 11 a.m.

Philippines—Per BUBI, 18th

Inst., 3 p.m.

Straits, and Ceylon—Per HITACHI

MARU, 13th Inst., 5 p.m.

Wednesday.

HAIFONG, 14th Inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow and Amoy—Per HAIMUN, 14th

Inst., 10 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per LOVAT,

14th Inst., 10 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO

MARU, 14th Inst., 11 a.m.

Philippines Is., Japan via Nag-

asaki, Honolulu, United States,

and San Francisco, and Canada—Per NIP-

TON MARU, 14th Inst., 11 a.m.

Australia & New Zealand via

Thailand—Per TANGO

MARU, 14th Inst., 11 a.m.

Philippines Is., Japan via TEAN,

14th Inst., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per

LOKSANG, 14th Inst., 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAL-

YUNG, 15th Jan., 10 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per

NAMSANG, 15th Jan., 11 a.m.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 15th Inst.,

11 a.m.

FRIDAY 16th Jan.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAL-

YUNG, 16th Jan., 10 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per

NAMSANG, 16th Jan., 11 a.m.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 16th Inst.,

11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 17th Jan.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adel-

elaide, Western Australia, India

Afghan, Egypt, and Europe via

Brisbane—Per

MONTRAIL, 15th Jan., 11 a.m.

Philippines Islands—Per LOONGSANG

17 Jan., 1 p.m.

Shanghai, North China, Tsing-

tau (Europe via Siberia)—Per

KANHOW, 17th Jan., 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China—Per

CHOYSANG, 17th Jan., 5 p.m.